THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Editors and Proprietors.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per month for a shorter period.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL at TWO DOLLARS per annum; ONE DOLLAR for six months. No subscription received to the WEEKLY for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873. NO. 28.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 00
One Square, two weeks	1 50
One Square, one month	2 50
One Square, three months	00
One Square, six months	13 0

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

STILL ANOTHER CLUB.

We have been put under further obligations by the receipt of still another club of subscribers from Herringsville, Harrell's Store, and Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson county, this being the third club received within the last ten days from that section.

We assure our friends in Sampson that their cordial support of the JOURNAL is exceedingly gratifying and encouraging to its editors. When the people of Sampson endorse us so heartily, we feel sure that we are on the right track.

BEAUREGARD AND UNIFICATION.

General Beauregard declares that it is not his wish to separate himself from the friends with whom he has hitherto been associated politically and otherwise; he seeks rather to reinforce their ranks by accessions from the better classes of the negroes and thus redeem the State of Louisiana from the clutches of the carpet-baggers.

Did it ever occur to General Beauregard and those who act with him that the reason why the party, with which they have heretofore affiliated, is not now in possession of the government of the State of Louisiana, is not that their party has not obtained decided and lawful majorities of the votes cast by the qualified voters of the State at the polls, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude?

In 1868 the returns show that Mr. SEYMOUR received a majority of 15,278 votes over General GRANT; that in 1872 Mr. GREELEY received a majority of 6,492 votes over President GRANT and that in the same year Mr. McENERY received a majority of 7,936 votes over Mr. KELLOGG.

It would seem, therefore, that the failure of the Democratic Party to enjoy political power in Louisiana has not been caused by a want of Democratic majorities at the polls in that State. It is notorious that KELLOGG to-day governs Louisiana not by virtue of any election by the people, but solely by force of GRANT's bayonets.

If GRANT will not respect a majority of 7,936 votes what majority will he respect?

Fatally mischievous and ruinous as is the unification policy of General Beauregard it were greatly to be preferred that the sincerity and purity of the motives impelling him to pursue that policy should be above suspicion. With the facts before us, however, it is impossible not to think if his heart be not at fault, that his head is greatly so.

If, with the lights before him, he honestly believes that President Grant would to pay respect to any majority in Louisiana, no matter how large or how obtained, when it is opposed to his continuance in power, General Beauregard affords another illustration of the truth that very frequently men who are brilliant as soldiers are exceedingly dull as statesmen.

If on the other hand, in proposing the unification policy, he has knowingly made the first day's march on the road leading to President Grant's camp, General Beauregard has given an equally striking illustration of another truth to-wit: that the heart of man "is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked—who can know it."

We have nothing however to do with his motives, for whether they be pure or whether they be corrupt, the effects of his unification policy will be equally ruinous to the people of the South.

Do you wish to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works, an office that does no one any good save the man who draws the pay for doing nothing? The fourth Amendment proposes to abolish this office. Be sure then to go to the polls and vote for the Amendments.

If our old friend of the *Sentinel* will turn to our editorial of the 4th July he will find that we were correct in saying we had given him proper credit for the scant praise he bestowed on Wheeler, and that the "singular blunder" referred to yesterday is the blunder of the *Sentinel* and not of the JOURNAL. More "hurried writing."

GO TO THE POLLS AND VOTE FOR THE AMENDMENTS.

The fourth amendment proposed by the Legislature for ratification by the people, on the first Thursday in August, will, if adopted, strike from the Constitution of North Carolina the words "Superintendent of Public Works" wherever they may occur therein, and will thereby abolish the office of SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The office is one that does no one in North Carolina or out of it any good, save the man who draws the pay it gives for doing nothing.

Old man Silas Burns, of Chatham, of all the men, women and children in North Carolina, black and white, so far as we know, is the only human being who has announced any opposition this particular amendment, and he, as the people already know, happens to hold this very office of Superintendent of Public Works, that every one else wishes to abolish.

Be sure to go to the polls and vote for the Amendments.

A Louisville church deacon has been investigated, because he was in the habit of carrying a pitcher of beer into the sanctuary every day, and it was the communion pitcher, too.

Queen Isabella, on her late visit to the Pope, presented him with a diamond cross, and gave 20,000 francs to the Denier de St. Pierre, to which Alfonso also gave ten thousand francs.

THE dreadful yellow disease is raging in this country. Death stares you in the face. Why do you delay? Go to the Drug Store and get a package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR for one dollar, and remove the cause of this fatal disease. Keep your Liver in proper order and there is no danger of your being afflicted.

THE DANA LIBEL CASE.

Charles A. Dana, Editor of the New York *Sun*, in his paper, printed and published in the city of New York, charged certain parties in Washington City, among them one A. R. Shepherd, President of the Metropolitan Paving Company, with official misconduct. A warrant of arrest was issued by a Police Justice of Washington, who has no jurisdiction whatever of such offences, and certified by the Federal Commissioner, Davenport, of New York, who no doubt thought his endorsement clothed the document with plenary Federal authority to take libel suits at once into the Federal Courts. Upon that warrant and certificate Mr. Dana was promptly arrested, and an attempt seriously made to carry him off to Washington. The counsel of Mr. Dana resisted the proceeding, and the matter was at length referred, though with extreme reluctance, to Judge Blatchford, who decided on Wednesday that it would be a violation of the Constitutional rights of Mr. Dana as a citizen to send him for trial to a Court where there is no trial by jury, as in the Police Court of the District of Columbia.

The theory that the publisher of a newspaper in New York or in North Carolina, charged with an alleged libel, can be dragged to Washington City to answer the charge in the local Courts there, simply because a copy of the paper containing the alleged libelous matter was circulated there, will extend the jurisdiction of the local Courts of Washington over the whole country.

Had Judge Blatchford made himself a party to this infamous attempt to override the rights of States and of individuals, a death-blow would have been struck to trial by jury, and the freedom of the Press in America.

The JOURNAL naturally appreciates the importance of the decision of Judge Blatchford to the freedom of the Press. Had Mr. Dana been carried to Washington City for trial, there would have been nothing to prevent Judge Bond from procuring the necessary warrant of arrest from some partizan police Justice in Washington against the JOURNAL, or to prevent the arrest of its editors and their trial before the the Police Court a Court that has no jury. The effort to muzzle the Press by depriving it of its right to trial by jury, was a far-seeing and a far reaching one.

We cordially concur in the following outspoken sentiments of the New York *Evening Post* in saying that if there really be any statute by which this can be done, then the sooner we know it and the sooner we gird up our loins to enter into a contest against it the better. It is contrary to common sense and common justice and common law, and Mr. Dana's case becomes, if there is any such statutory power, a common cause with every journalist of the country who cares for and means to exercise the right of freedom of speech on public affairs and public officers.

The power of influencing public affairs by the exercise of perfect freedom of criticism is, we believe, conscientiously used by all respectable journalists. For their words they are willing at all times, we also believe, to answer before any impartial legal tribunal. But they will insist upon being tried where the alleged offence is committed, in that community where those words are published, where their characters are known and where justice will be done them without fear or favor. If Mr. Dana's case shall be made a precedent whereby we are liable to answer before a Washington police court and a Washington jury for every exercise of the right of liberty of speech in any state of the Union, we shall have at length one question on which the press of the whole country, outside of the District, will be united.

THE STATE DEBT.

Our Northern friends seem to be entertaining clearer ideas about Southern indebtedness. We venture to say it will not be long ere honest disinterested people everywhere will admit that the refusal of the Southern States to pay their so-called "Public Debt" is in strict accord with every principle of honor and honesty. The Boston *Post* a paper that is fast getting juster views of the matter, in its issue of the 17th inst., says:

New York holders of Southern securities are still naturally anxious with regard to the money invested in reconstruction. It is indeed a pitiful and an alarming picture of the effect of Radical carpet-bag rule that these States present. Before the war the credit of the Southern States was without stain, except in the single case of Mississippi. They came out of the war with limited debts, ready to regain speedily their lost financial position. Then the Radical party took them in hand and gave them Governors and Governments. Bullock saddled Georgia with a fraudulent debt of $8,000,000, disowned by the people. In South Carolina one Republican administration refuses to pay the debts of its predecessor. Louisiana has accumulated a debt of $45,000,000, with taxes at six per cent. and no industry. It is a startling fact that repudiation seems to be the only relief from the burdens of debt, often fraudulently acquired, that have been imposed by the dishonest officials, sustained by party power from Washington. Some of these States have already repudiated a part of their debt, others have refused to pay interest on account of fraud in the issue, and yet others have failed to pay from inability. Ten Southern States are in default on their interest account. Hard as this is for bondholders at the North, it is worse for the South; and worse yet, morally, for the political party whose greed for power and plunder has so stripped and impoverished these States in less than ten years of enforced rule.

The Federal Government takes a census of North Carolina, at its own expense, every ten years. If you are opposed to burdening the State with the expense of taking another census go to the polls on the first Thursday in August and vote for the Amendments proposed by the Legislature.

THE SENTINEL AND OURSELVES.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* takes exception to the avowal of a desire on the part of the JOURNAL to "show every courtesy in its power to a gentleman who has devoted almost the whole of a long life time to praiseworthy efforts to inscribe in its rightful place of honor upon the roll of American States the name of North Carolina and to put upon imperishable record the noble deeds of her sons," and makes it the subject of several editorial paragraphs in its issue of day before yesterday.

The JOURNAL pleads guilty to the charge of desiring to be courteous to Colonel Wheeler and to all men.

Had the *Sentinel* arraigned us for *discourtesy*, and had the arraignment been just, the JOURNAL would have been put to the blush; the extent of our offence, however, being only the expression of a desire to be *courteous* the JOURNAL flatters itself that among civilized people it has no cause to feel ashamed. It is possible, however, that the Modocs may entertain different views as to the amenities of life. But every one to his taste.

But why should not the *Sentinel* as well as the JOURNAL desire to be courteous to Colonel Wheeler? Is it so faultless in its compilation, its arrangement, its expressions and its printing, that its sensitive soul cannot abide the imperfections to which all things of human origin are liable? Is it untrue that North Carolina has no place upon the roll of American States? Is it untrue that North Carolina's rightful place upon that roll is a place of honor? Is it untrue that her sons have performed noble deeds? Is it incorrect to speak of history as an imperishable record? Is it untrue that Colonel Wheeler has devoted almost the whole of a long life time to efforts to throw light upon the history of North Carolina? Is it improper to describe life-long "efforts" to inscribe in its rightful place of honor upon the roll of American States the name of North Carolina, as "praiseworthy efforts"? Is it improper to describe life-long "efforts" to put upon imperishable record the noble deeds of North Carolina's sons, as "praiseworthy efforts"?

If the *Sentinel* had remembered that the "Democratic stud book," to use a vulgarism of Pearson's, that the *Sentinel*, with all its niceness, seems to relish very much, was published near a quarter of a century ago, and that, therefore, it was impossible for it to have been the "imperishable record" to which Colonel Wheeler had "devoted almost the whole of a long life" of praiseworthy efforts, it would not, we trust, have misrepresented us as strangely as it did. We fear that the *Sentinel's* habit of "writing hurriedly" has become chronic.

We are proud of North Carolina, and we are proud of the noble deeds of her sons, and when we see an old man whose life-long labors give indisputable proof that he, too, is proud of North Carolina; that he, too, is proud of the noble deeds of her sons, so far from feeling any inclination to criticise harshly any measure of success he may have attained in his efforts to put those deeds worthily upon imperishable record, so far from feeling any inclination to hold him up to public ridicule, so far from feeling any inclination to revive against him partizan prejudices of the past, by the use of cheap vulgarisms, we freely confess that our inclination is to do him honor, and to "show him every courtesy in our power." We trust we may ever be compelled to plead guilty to the charge of courtesy to all such men.

In conclusion, we have only to say that we sincerely regret the inability of our cotemporary to see and appreciate the motives and feelings that prompt journalists who profess and call themselves gentlemen, as well as North Carolinians, to desire to "show every courtesy in their power to a gentleman who has devoted almost the whole of a long lifetime to praiseworthy efforts to inscribe in its rightful place of honor upon the roll of American States the name of North Carolina, and to put upon imperishable record the noble deeds of her sons."

P. S. The *Sentinel* of yesterday did not reach us until the above article was in print. "If we had seen that number "of the *Sentinel*" we would probably have not written" our article. Vide *Sentinel* of yesterday.

"Its necessary that our article should go before the public or else we would not be even with the" *Sentinel*. "In our next issue" we will "gladly recall all we have said and then be glad to continue the kind feelings that have existed uninterruptedly between" the Editors of the JOURNAL and the Associate of the *Sentinel*. Vide *Sentinel* of 16th July.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL AGAIN.

We cannot say we are specially fond of ridicule—a strong weapon in the hands of a master—when it is aimed at us. But the Wilmington JOURNAL is so pleasant in its wit that we can really enjoy it. It fulfils the conditions laid down by that great humorist, Harry Feilding. In *Tom Jones*, he says:

"The raillery which is consistent with good breeding is a gentle animadversion on some foible, which, while it raises the laugh in the rest of the company, *does not put the person rallied out of countenance*, or expose him to shame or contempt. On the contrary, the jest should be so delicate that the object of it should be capable of joining in the mirth it occasions."

We have enjoyed the pleasantries of our old school-mate and friend at our expense, because we felt sure there was no improper feeling at the bottom of it. Our critic is a man of wit, of "infinite jest and most excellent fancy," and in his zeal to make out his case has resorted to his most potential weapon. By raillery he expects to avert popular attention from the very remarkable merits of the great "Historian" to the short-comings of ourself. He is a cunning hand, well skilled in carte and tierce, and he knows that

"Cervantes smiled Spain's chivalry away."

We had written some brief "squibs" on the JOURNAL's exalted estimate of the incomparable and immortal Wheeler before we received the issue of that paper for July 13th. If we had seen that number we would probably have not written them, although to us the funniest thing yet said by the wit of the JOURNAL is the high praise of Wheeler's book. But "doctors will differ."—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF NORTH CAROLINA—INTERESTING LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BROGDEN.

Desiring to present additional statistics to our readers in relation to the financial condition of North Carolina we addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Governor Brogden, who had been State Comptroller, asking information as to the amount of bank notes in circulation in North Carolina before the war and before any suspension of specie payments. In reply to our letter we received the following, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers, hoping, as it comes from such high Radical authority, that it will have due weight with our Radical friends in the State and out of it, in coming to their conclusions, not only as to the ability, but as to the obligation of North Carolina to pay the Special Tax Bonds:

GOLDSBORO, N. C., July 17, 1873.

Messrs. Engelhard & Saunders:

I regret that absence from home prevented me from promptly acknowledging the receipt of your polite and friendly letter.

I am pleased to observe that you are laying important information before the people relative to the material and financial condition of North Carolina.

I am fond of useful and reliable statistical information concerning the history, means and resources of the State, and it has been my invariable rule to preserve all such as I have been able to procure. I think I have about all the published reports and documents laid before the Legislature ever since the year 1838, but they are mostly embodied in books, for many of which I have collected the pamphlets from year to year and had them bound.

The amount of Bank currency in circulation in North Carolina prior to the war and before any suspension of specie payments, in the latter part of the year 1860, was about $8,000,000.

The banking capital of the State on the first of October, 1860, was about $8,323,900, distributed as follows:

Bank of North Carolina	[illegible]
Bank of Cape Fear	[illegible]
Bank of Charlotte	[illegible]
Bank of Lexington	[illegible]
Bank of Clarendon	[illegible]
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	[illegible]
Farmers' Bank of North Carolina	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	[illegible]
Bank of Washington	[illegible]
Bank of Yanceyville	[illegible]
Bank of Wadesboro	[illegible]
Bank of Commerce at Newbern	[illegible]
Bank of Roxboro	[illegible]
Miners' and Planters' Bank	[illegible]
Bank of Graham	[illegible]
Bank of Thomasville	[illegible]
Bank of Wilmington	[illegible]
	[illegible]

It is important that the tax-payers should know something about the financial condition of the State as well as their means and ability to meet the demands upon her.

The total funded debt of North Carolina October 1st, 1860, was $9,129,500, as stated by D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, in his report to the Legislature, dated November 19th, 1860. Governor Ellis, in his message to the Legislature, dated November 20th, 1860, also put down the funded debt of the State at $9,129,500, on the 1st of October, 1860, and then said:

"In addition to the foregoing actual indebtedness, the public faith is pledged to the following railroad companies in the amounts named, upon a compliance with certain conditions set forth in their repective charters, and in a balance of the appropriation to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works:

To Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company	[illegible]
To Western North Carolina Railroad Company	[illegible]
To Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company	[illegible]
To Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works	[illegible]
	[illegible]

These liabilities of the State were created by acts passed prior to the war. The Legislature passed subsequent acts in relation to said corporations, but the State was firmly bound by different acts in the amounts stated by Governor Ellis, and a great deal more besides. The acts here alluded to were passed before the unfortunate legislation of 1868-'69, which brought reproach and discredit upon the State.

On the 1st of July, 1868, the liabilities of the State amounted to about $18,000,000.

The question arises whether or not the people are willing to try to make provision for meeting the interest on the so-called debt of the State, both valid and questionable. This subject opens a field for discussion too wide for me now to attempt to explore it. I have neither time nor space to do so. Many an honest man may acknowledge the justness of a debt, and still be unable to pay it. But our people do not acknowledge the justness of a large part of the nominal indebtedness of the State.

The State of North Carolina, extending from 33 degrees 53 minutes to 36 degrees 30 minutes North latitude, contains about 50,704 square miles, and about 32,000,000 of acres, about 6,500,000 of which, only, are cultivated.

According to the census of 1850, the number of acres of land in farms in the State was 20,996,983. In 1860, the number of acres in farms was 23,762,969. In 1870, the number of acres in farms was 19,835,410, showing that there were not as many acres in farms in 1870 as there were in 1850.

These statements show the progress of our agricultural operations to be backward, instead of forward.

By the census of 1850 the population of North Carolina was 869,039. In 1860 the population was 992,622. In 1870 the population of the State was 1,071,361. These figures show that our population has been of slow growth, as well as our wealth.

In 1790, North Carolina was the third State in population in the Union, and ahead of New York and Massachusetts.

In 1850, North Carolina was the tenth State in population in the Union.

In 1860 she was the 12th State, and in 1870 she was the 14th State.

According to the Comptroller's Report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1860, the number of acres of land listed for taxation in that year was 26,123,723, valued at $85,622,602. Town property was valued at $12,050,313, making the aggregate valuation of real estate $97,672,975.

According to the Auditor's Report to the Legislature for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, the number of acres of land listed for taxation in that year was 25,943,184, valued at $69,442,946. Town property was valued at $12,717,117, making the aggregate valuation of real estate $82,160,063.

It thus appears that the valuation of real estate was $5,512,912 less in 1872 than it was in 1860. So that instead of our land increasing in value, it has decreased $5,512,912 within the last 12 years.

The fact, however unfavorable, must be admitted, that a considerable part of our land is waste and sterile. Much of the arable land is gradually wearing out, by imprudent management and improper culture, so that there is some reason for its decrease in valuation. Unfortunately, a large part of our population have to purchase many of the actual necessaries of life from outside of the State, such as meat and flour, ready-made clothing, cloth, shoes, hats, stock, for the farm, and household furniture of almost all kinds.

With our deficient means and our imperfect farming operations, with so many non-producers, and our dependence upon others for necessary supplies, we are little prepared to pay high taxes, or to bear heavy pecuniary burdens.

The people cannot be assisted much by legislation, no matter what party may be in power. But they ought to have honest, prudent, trusty and good men for office, by whatever name they may be called. Thomas Jefferson's test for office was honesty, capacity and fidelity. Ours is a government in which the people rule. Free republican government is valuable because it is founded upon principles of justice and equity, and gives security and protection to the people in the lawful exercise and enjoyment of all their rights. In my opinion the great end and purpose of our government should be to throw its protecting shield around all our people, give equal encouragement and protection to all, legislative and exclusive privileges to none, and let each and all, left free in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, work out their own happiness and destiny.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
C. H. BROGDEN.

If you are in favor of saving the State over a thousand dollars a day, every other winter, by having the Legislature to meet only once in two years, go to the polls and vote for the Amendments on the first Thursday in August.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

[illegible] thinks it [illegible] to vote for the ratification [illegible] Constitutional Amendments [illegible] the last [illegible] Legislature. Its reason [illegible] that the adoption of [illegible] amendments will destroy [illegible] of a Convention in North [illegible] for many years to come, and [illegible] the amendments propose to [illegible] only a part of the grievances [illegible], we will virtually [illegible] shoulders, for long [illegible] come, the burden not removed.

[illegible] we think the [illegible] only entertained. [illegible] now pending [illegible] settled, our people will [illegible] of their heavy burdens.

[illegible] to be relieved of the expense of taking a [illegible] every ten years and to be relieved of the expense of annual sessions of the Legislature; it is no slight [illegible] the power of extending [illegible] exemption from taxation to all kinds of personal property and to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works [illegible] important thing to make the Legislature [illegible] the constitutional [illegible] these fraudulent [illegible] it is a very [illegible] to be enabled to restore the University of the State, and it is important, too, to abolish the Code Commission and to prevent Federal office-holders from holding State offices.

It is true these things do not constitute all our grievances, but it is also [illegible] a portion of them. We [illegible] that to be an unwise policy that rejects partial relief because entire relief cannot be had. In homely phrase we think half a loaf is better than no loaf.

It is evident that by the ratification of the proposed amendments we will get partial relief. What hope is there if the amendments be rejected that we will get relief by a Convention [illegible]?

We do honestly think that there is as little hope that the Radical party will consent to call a Convention in North Carolina [illegible] that Grant will ever rule according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and not according to his own will. It may be taken for granted that no Convention will ever [illegible] the present Constitution without having been called by a two-thirds vote of each house of the General Assembly. Is there any prospect that the Conservatives at the next election will elect a Legislature by a two-thirds majority? No candid man can pretend there is any such prospect. The only hope for a Convention is from the Conservative party, and not even from that party unless it shall have a two-thirds majority in each house of the Legislature.

Are not then the hopes of those who look forward to a Convention without foundation? And is it not folly to reject partial relief because we cannot obtain entire relief? It may be that a half loaf is all we shall get for some years, but is it not better than no loaf?

Let us then secure what is in our reach by voting for the amendments, each and every one of them, on the first Thursday in August.

They report a queer case of spontaneous combustion from New Hampshire. A physician had prescribed linseed oil and camphor for a severe pain in the chest, and the patient complained of the heat soon after its application on cotton batting. In about an hour he protested he could bear it no longer, and before it could be removed it took fire, actually blazing up and burning the poor fellow's neck severely.

If you are in favor of putting all men on an equality in the matter of exempting their property from taxation, go to the polls and vote for the Amendments on the first Thursday in August.

The memoir of General Robert E. Lee, which appeared in the June number of the Paris *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and is attracting much attention in Europe, was written by Mrs. Childe, the wife of General Lee's nephew.

SHE WOULD BE A MASON.

The funniest story I ever heard,
The funniest thing that ever occurred,
Is the story of Mrs. Mehitabel Byrde,
Who wanted to be a Mason.
Her husband, Tom Byrde, a Mason true—
As good a Mason as any of you,
He is a Tiler of Lodge Cerulean Blu,
And tiles and delivers the summons due;
And she wanted to be a Mason too,
This ridiculous Mrs. Byrde.

She followed him round, this inquisitive wife,
And nabbed him and teased him out of his life;
So, to terminate this unhallowed strife,
He consented at last to admit her.

And first, to disguise her from bonnet and shoon,
The ridiculous lady agreed to put on
His breech—ah! forgive me—I mean pantaloons;
And miraculously did they fit her.

The Lodge was at work on the Master's Degree;
The light was ablaze on the letter G;
High soared the pillars J. and B.;
The officers sat like Solomon, wise;
The brimstone burned amid horrid cries;
The goat roamed wildly through the room;
The candidate begged 'em to let him go home;
And the devil himself stood up in the east,
As proud as an Alderman at a feast;
When in came Mrs. Byrde.

Oh! horrible sounds! Oh! horrible sights!
Can it be that Masons take delight
In spending thus the hours of night?
Ah! could their wives and daughters know
The unutterable things they say and do
Their feminine hearts would burst with woe;
But this is not all my story.

For those Masons joined in a hideous ring,
The candidate howling like everything,
And thus in tones of death they sing—
The candidate's name was Morey—
"Blood to drink, and bones to crack;
Skulls to smash, and lives to take;
Hearts to crush, and souls to burn;
Give old Morey another turn,
And make him grim and gay."

Trembling with horror stood Mrs. Byrde,
Unable to speak a single word;
She staggered and fell in the nearest chair—
On the left of the Junior Warden there—
And scarcely noticed, so loud the groans,
That the chair was made of human bones.

Of human bones! On grinning skulls
That ghastly throne of horrors rolls;
Those skulls, the skulls that Morgan bore!
Those bones, the bones that Morgan wore!
His scalp across the top was flung,
His teeth around the arms were strung,
Never in all romance was known
Such a [illegible] of human bone.

[illegible]

The State Fair.

The following leading railroad men have been appointed by the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Agricultural Society a Committee on Transportation for the next State Fair: Hon. R. R. Bridgers, Hon. Hon. W. A. Smith, Edward R. Stanly, Esq., Col. L. C. Jones, Col. S. L. Fremont, Capt. W. H. Green, and Capt. A. B. Andrews. These gentlemen are the active managers of all our leading lines of railroad, and their experience must be invaluable.

A Dastardly Robbery.

The residence of Mrs. Kelly, a widow lady residing in Macomber's alley, between Eighth and Ninth streets, was entered by some dastardly thief yesterday morning and robbed of a pile of winter bed-clothing and a number of other valuable articles. Mrs. Kelley's mother was very ill and several ladies sat up with her until 12 o'clock, at which time they retired, waking up again at 4 o'clock, when it was discovered that some one had entered the house during this interval and robbed it of the above articles. The burglar must have passed through the sick room to accomplish his object, but the lady was too unwell to have been cognizant of the fact.

Mrs. Kelley's entire support is derived from her labors with the needle, and the loss is to her a heavy one. We hope that the scoundrel may be caught and the articles recovered and if Lang Sellars will only take the case in hand and work it up successfully, we'll give him the biggest "puff" he has ever had.

The Carolina Central.

Col. S. L. Fremont, Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the Carolina Central Railway, returned here yesterday afternoon from a trip over the entire line of road as far west as Buffalo Creek. From him we gain some items of interest.

The weather during the week was hot and dry, and water scarce in the upper country, but the crops are very promising. The cotton and corn in Mecklenburg is magnificent, better, the Colonel says, than he has seen since the war.

The people are everywhere aroused and in good spirits in regard to the early completion of the railroad, so long looked for and so eagerly expected. It is now at their very doors, as it were, and will next Fall bring them down to Wilmington, where they can sell their cotton, take their fill of fish and oysters and sea air and carry back with them the wares of our merchants. The contractors generally are doing very well, and it is expected that there will be 1,000 hands at work on the line by the first of August. The entire route is covered by the contractors from Wadesboro to 17 miles beyond Monroe. This latter is a fine old town, well situated, very healthy and with a good trade from Lancaster and Chesterfield counties in South Carolina.

Col. Fremont left Wadesboro on the arrival of the train, on Tuesday, and went the same night to Laneville, 8 miles west of Wadesboro. The next morning he left Lanesville and reached Charlotte, with the same horse, that night, at 8 o'clock. On Thursday he went up on the train over the Western Division of the Road, where he found everything working well. On the return from Charlotte he stopped overnight, 12 miles this side of that city, with Mr. John P. Houston, who has 500 acres of splendid cotton. His lands will readily bring $20 per acre, he having actually sold 1,200 acres at that price. A station, to be known as Indian Trail, will be established about one mile from Mr. Houston's house.

At Wadesboro, on the return trip, on Friday, there was a heavy shower and the crops were benefited proportionately, but the indications are that rain is beginning to be very seriously needed in Richmond and Robeson counties.

Mr. W. P. Caldwell, of Statesville, N. C., writes to the New York *Sun* that the report that the Hon. R. M. Pearson had induced the judicial and other officers of North Carolina to sign a petition recommending him for the office of Chief Justice of the United States is untrue. Mr. Caldwell says that the petition alluded to was prepared by himself without the knowledge of Judge Pearson, who never mentioned the subject to him or in his presence, either before the petition was written or afterward.

State vs. Richmond & Danville Railroad.

The argument of this case began in the Supreme Court on Wednesday last, and was concluded yesterday. As it is a matter in which a great deal of interest is felt by our people, we give below an outline of the argument *pro* and *con*. Some of the best legal talent of the State was arrayed on either side. For the State Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Attorney General Hargrove and Batchelor, Edwards & Batchelor appeared while the defendants were represented by Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe, Hon. D. G. Fowle. R. C. Badger, Esq., and G. V. Strong, Esq.

Our readers have already been informed of the fact that the case came up upon an appeal by the defendants from the decision of Judge Albertson sustaining an injunction granted by Judge Watts, restraining them from altering the guage of the North Carolina Railroad from Greensboro to Charlotte. It seems that the discussion was not confined to the question as to the alteration of the guage, but the legality of the present lease under which the Richmond & Danville Railroad holds possession of the North Carolina Railroad was argued.

The State contended that the lease was invalid; that no North Carolina Railroad had power, under its charter, to make such a lease as this, and in the next place that the Richmond & Danville Railroad could not take the lease. That it was against the public policy of the State for corporations created in other States to acquire, by lease or otherwise, the franchises or right to run, manage or control railroads in this State, without the consent of the General Assembly. That the railroad, being a public highway for some purposes, was one of the public institutions of the State, and the State could not permit it to pass from under the control and management of its own officials and into the hands of a foreign corporation without the consent of the State authorities expressly given.

No change of the guage of the North Carolina Railroad could legally be made in the arbitrary manner sought by the defendants. It had been fixed by law, and many of the roads, chartered and built in this State, had been compelled to confirm their guage to that of the North Carolina Railroad.

The following is a synopsis of the line of argument of the defendants: They insisted—

1. That under the following sections of the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company, the power to make the lease is plain.

"Sec. 6. * * By the name and style of 'The North Carolina Railroad Company,' and by that name shall be capable in law and in equity of purchasing, holding, selling, leasing and conveying estates, real, personal and mixed. * * so far as shall be necessary for the purposes embraced within the scope, object and interest of their charter and no further, * *"

"Sec. 25. That the said company may purchase, have and hold in fee and for a term of years, any land, tenements, or hereditaments which may be necessary for the said road," &c.

"Sec. 18. That the said company shall have the exclusive right of conveyance or transportation of persons, goods, merchandise and produce over the said railroad," &c.

"Sec. 19. That the said company may, when they see fit, *farm out their right of transportation* over said railroad, etc."

2. That section 28 gives power to obtain all such property as the object of the charter required. That section 6 is inserted for some other purpose, and in connection with section 26 means, among other things, the power of leasing, necessary to carry out the power of farming out their right of transportation.

To "*farm out*" means *to lease* and nothing else. See Webster, Coke, and any of the elementary books.

Many authorities were cited to this effect.

3. That as the charter of the North Carolina Railroad Company makes no restriction upon their power to establish or change its guage, that power is protected by the decision in the Dartmouth College case, and further that the State had passed no law to forbid the change.

Such right to change the guage was transferred to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, or, as the North Carolina Railroad Company could do such work by agent, that as far as this part of the lease is concerned they have authorized it to be so done by the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company.

4. That to the interest of the people of North Carolina that facility should be given to the country west of Greensboro, for the transmission of its grain, minerals, &c., to the nearest markets, and that they should not be dragged via Raleigh at great expense.

5. That the State of North Carolina had no power to maintain this action; it should have been in the name of the Attorney-General.

The use of her name is not authorized by any law, and, therefore, the action should be dismissed.—State vs. Shirley.

The Attorney-General is not authorized to use the name of the State.—See the Constitution and Public Laws.

Complaint does not set forth a cause of action.

The grievance complained of is the change of gauge from Charlotte to Greensboro'. Relief is asked to restrain change from Charlotte to Greensboro'.

No specific grievance is set forth in the complaint.

Railroad charters being private laws, the charters of other coroporations not having been passed cannot be read for the purpose of showing the injury that would be done them by this change.

The suit can only be maintained on the idea of an indictable nuisance.

There are no points here stated to support an indictment.

The State gave its consent through its regular officers—the powers of these officers were derived through public laws, and they did not exceed their power. Practically, therefore, the State's assent was given through public law—and to allow this suit to be maintained would be asserting that a lease which the State authorized could not be accepted, without subjecting the party to indictment by the State, which would be an absurdity.

The matter of the lease was called to the notice of the General Assembly of 1872-'72. They declined to take action. The matter of the change of guage was called to the attention of the General Assembly by the Governor in his last annual message, and they paid no regard thereto. This is an acquiescence on her part—and as she gave the Attorney General no directions by passing a law to direct him to sue, he has exceeded his power.

The action is not in behalf of the State, but rather at the instance of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and against the Western part of this State.—*Raleigh News*.

The Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi have called a State Convention at Jackson, August 27th, to nominate a ticket for State officers. Governor Powers, the present incumbent, is the most prominent candidate for Governor.

EARNING A FEE.

A DEACON'S PLOT.

A reasonably good man was Deacon Pilsey, as times went, but, if he had a weakness, it was for making things in general go about as he wanted them to go. Not an overbearing man by any means, and certainly not a violent one, but with wonderfully cute and quite subtile ways of his own, by which he brought matters about without letting other folks know how the thing was done. When a man is accustomed to have his own way he makes up his mind pretty easily; but there was one point of all others upon which Deacon Pilsey had been set and fixed for years, and the care of which lay heavy on his mind, for the time had come when, in his judgment, something deep required to be planned and all his skill exercised in carrying it out. To a mind like his, that had taken a perfect measure of every other in the village, and for miles around it, there could be little difficulty in selecting his tools and assistants, and he had no need of counsellors. That was how he came to be talking so confidentially with Joe Gaines, as the two stood by the yard gate.

"Why, deacon," said Joe, "I always thought you liked Bob Humphrey.—He's a tip-top fellow, and a good match for any girl I know of."

"So he is, so he is," said the deacon. "Can't say a word agin him. Knew him from a boy. Can't forbid him the house or any of that sort of nonsense; but, then, he can't have Irene Wyer."

"I don't see how you'll help it, deacon. You're only her guardian, and she's about of age."

"Not for a year yet, that's how the will reads—and she's in my house, you know. I guess I can fix some things, 'specially if you'll turn in and help me. You're a lawyer, Joe Gaines, but you're a young one yet, and I'll give you the fattest fee you ever dreamed of, if you'll only hitch teams with me and see that Bob Humphrey don't get the upper hand."

"Well, if that's what you're after, so its all right and square. I'd as lief earn a fee one way as another. What's your programme?"

"Well, you know, there's nigh on to thirty thousand dollars coming to Irene Wyer, in her own right, and I've took the best kind of keer of it. It's bin a mighty sight of trouble, and all along I've thought of my son Scott."

"Scott Pilsey," interrupted Joe. "Why he's in California."

"He won't be long. He's coming home inside of six months, and I want to keep Irene safe for him. They used to be wonderful thick, and he writ to her regular ever so long after he went away, and so she did to him."

"Do they correspond now?" asked Joe.

"No, not now. There's the rub. That's one reason I'm looking so sharp after Bob. Now I want you to just take hold and try and keep Bob off till Scott gets back. Won't be long, and Irene ain't such bad company nohow."

"I don't know," said Joe. "There's Maggie and her mother. I couldn't be particularly attentive to Irene without their knowing it. And Bob Humphrey will be round most of the time, and it won't be long before I have the whole village talking the matter up."

"Never mind that, Joe, never mind that. It'll be all right when Scott gets home. I'll give you the biggest kind of a fee."

"Well, deacon," coolly replied the young lawyer, "it's a pretty tough case, but I'll take it on one condition."

"What's that?"

"Why, so long as it's only fun, and all that, I'll go ahead; but if it seems as if I was doing any harm, anything real bad, you know, I'm to be at liberty to back out."

"Well, I don't mind, so long as you let me know in time."

And so the deacon and the lawyer discussed their plot to their satisfaction, and when all was settled, the latter took his way down the broad and grass-grown street of the village.

"The old shark!" he muttered, as he strolled leisurely along. "What on earth put it into his plotting old head to pitch on me for his tool? He never was more'n half decent to me before. I reckon I'll earn my fee, but I'll be fair and square with Bob Humphrey. What would Irene say if she knew what was up? Wouldn't those black eyes of hers strike fire?"

Now it happened, that of late, unknown, perhaps, to the deacon, there had been growing up more than a little closeness of intimacy between Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and that it was treachery to his friend as well as unfairness to the pretty heiress, to which the young lawyer had allowed himself to be bribed by the deacon's promised fee.

A deep fellow was Joe Gaines, and a marvelous manipulator of social affairs. Again and again, as days and weeks went by, did Deacon Pilsey congratulate himself on his admirable selection, and chuckle in his inmost being as he witnessed the well-contrived success of Joe's manœuvres. There were picnics and drives and parties and entertainments of various kinds, but in vain did Bob Humphrey invite or propose; the young lawyer was sure to be beforehand with him, and it almost seemed as if sweet, unassuming Maggie Pilsey herself, the deacon's daughter, had joined the secret league against her friend Irene, so often was the same excuse devised by which she was made to appear in the latter's stead.

Then, too, were the home evenings at the deacon's house, when the subtle-minded plotter could have hugged himself with satisfaction as he sat by and witnessed with his own eyes the admirable manner in which Joe Gaines worked for his fee.

"It takes a lawyer, after all," said he to himself. "I don't care much what he charges, I only hope he'll keep it up that way till Scott gits home again. And then to see Bob Humphrey! Why the fellow's got the perseverance of the saints, but he ain't nowhere with Joe Gaines."

As for Irene Wyer herself, her red lips laughed and pouted, and her bright black eyes sparkled and deepened, and her life seemed flowing onward very pleasantly, as if no deep-laid plots and schemings had any power over her or her happiness. Moreover, through it all, Joe Gaines seemed to maintain the most complete external semblance of frank-hearted friendship with Bob Humphrey. Odd as it may seem, the young lawyer also found that his practice had undergone a very sensible increase, caused mainly by the warm, though covert encomiums which the good deacon's heart compelled him to utter here and there, in his keen appreciation of his young friend's tact and management.

Time will fly, however, and the mails brought at last to the Pilsey homestead the welcome news that its absent hope and heir would shortly return. There were letters from Scott Pilsey to his mother, and his sister Maggie, and to Irene Wyer, and even to his old cronies and schoolmates, Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey, and to each he had, doubtless, some matter of special interest to communicate.

No noisy, smoky, disgusting railway trains as yet vexed the retirement and repose of the village; but at last, on a morning when all things were in a state of almost painful expectancy of his arrival, not the ordinary stage coach, but a private hired carriage, heavy with trunks and packages, brought Scott Pilsey to the door of his father's home.

In an instant the little verandah was full of those who awaited him, but when the deacon's tall, sun-burned, and bushy-headed son sprang out upon the grass, he turned his back to the verandah for a moment, while he aided the movements of a graceful, well-favored, dark featured young lady, who followed him, and whom, even in the first warmth of his "welcome home," he introduced as "my wife, my Lucia."

Maggie Pilsey hugged her and kissed her, and so did Irene Wyer, and so, in a moment more, did old Mrs. Pilsey, and the Deacon was too wise a man to seem altogether astonished, while Joe Gaines and Bob Humphrey were fairly boisterous. In fact, Scott Pilsey's California bride was so overcome by the warmth of her greeting, that the poor thing forgot her pride, and burst into tears. In half a minute after that, there was'nt a lady visible, and then Bob and Joe knew enough to leave the deacon and his son to themselves. The young men walked off arm in arm, but they were back again before the day was over.

The deacon's face was a trifle serious, but not exactly cloudy, and before long he managed to get Joe Gaines by himself for a bit of private conversation.

"And so, Joe," said he, "you and the rest knew all about this matter of Scott's some time ago?"

"Well, yes; Irene told me in confidence, and then, when they wrote and told Scott how matters were here, he wrote to congratulate us, and begged us not to spoil his surprise to you. We couldn't tell after all that, you know."

"Ahem! well—no—no—I can't say; but p'raps not. I can't be mad with Scott; for she's brought him a big ranche and a mine; but what am I to do with you now? I like Bob Humphrey first rate—I allers did like Bob—and now it can't be Scott, I don't see as I ort to interfere. You've earned my fee, and I'll pay it; but then, you see, there ain't no more use."

"Oh, no, not a bit," interrupted Joe. "Bob is a good fellow, and he and Maggie are just suited. Irene and I think that Maggie couldn't have made a better match, and we think Scott's done splendidly well."

"Irene and you!" exclaimed the deacon.

"Yes, of course. I've explained to Irene that I can't lose my fee. I told her at the beginning, and she said I must earn it. Seems to me I've done that, but I'll let you up."

"Done it?" exclaimed the deacon. "Well yes, Joe, on the whole I should rather be inclined to say I rather guess I think you have. Yes—you and Irene?"

Queen Victoria has incurred the criticism of Miss Kate Field, the vivacious and merciless correspondent of the Tribune, for eating some sandwitches and drinking a glass of beer, during the review in honor of the Shah, and never offering a bite or a swig to her illustrious guests, the King of Kings and the Czarewitch, who looked wistfully on while her majesty refreshed herself. Miss Kate regards this as a breach of decorum, particularly as luncheon was but just over and dinner approached. The entire process was observed through a field-glass of immense power, and seems to have secured the undivided attention of the correspondant in preference to the redcoats of the soldiers, usually a powerful magnet for feminine eyes. To the English people, however, the Queen's appetite and her perfectly unconcerned way of satisfying it, must be a source of gratification. It indicates excellent health, an appreciative swallow and sympathetic tastes with her subjects, since English men and women are reared from infantcy upon just such nutriment as the Scotch gillie J. [illegible] Brown handed up on a salver. Jeffrey once said of Goethe's stories, that they had throughout the odor of the sausage, there was such a vast amount of food consumed by the characters; a similar distinction attaches to the Britton, whose beef and ham-pies and sandwitches and bottled ale are as inseparable as his ruddy health, his wholesome corpulence and his solicitude for his stomach upon any and every occasion. To be hungry is the lot of royalty as well as common folks, and taking every thing into consideration the Queen's punishment of bread and meat and beer, will hardly be regarded as the worst offence she could commit.—Boston *Post*.

Major-General Foulberton, of the British army, has narrowly escaped punishment for insulting a lady in a London omnibus. We wish him worse luck next time.

"Bitten by an alleged mad-dog" is the mild way in which it is put in Baltimore to avoid hurting the dog's feelings should he merely be laboring under a temporary aberration.

A Clinton (Iowa) clergyman [illegible] his flock Sunday evening, by telling them that "Hell was not so full of men and women as men and women were full of hell."

Another Washburn looms up on the political horizon already gloomy with Washburns. It is Israel Washburn, Jr., who proposes to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, in the Senate of the United States.

A Boston religious journal has come to the conclusion that Ben. Butler is aiming to succeed Senator Sumner in 1875. The eternal fitness of things would receive another illustration in such contingency.

In conformity with a special convention between the government of Germany, Austria and Italy, the process of examination of traveler [illegible] frontier stations between these States, is henceforward to be discontinued.

The Treasury Department [illegible] a heavy business in postage [illegible] less than a week to use $900,0[illegible] of official postage stamps [illegible] sent that another requisition was made on July 5 for an additional [illegible] 000 worth.

A scientific writer has recently collated a group of facts illustrative of the effect of oscillation on powerful bodies when not frequently broken by vibration. In crossing large suspension bridges it is esteemed necessary that processions should break step in order to insure safety; and it is told, in illustration, that when the first suspension bridge was building in England a fiddler offered to demolish it with his fiddle. Striking one note after another, he eventually hit the vibrating note or fundamental tone, and threw the structure into extraordinary vibration. Only recently a bridge went down in France under the tread of a regiment of infantry, who neglected to break step on entering it. Three hundred persons were drowned. The experiment of breaking a tumbler or other small glass vessel by frequent repetitions of some particular note of the human voice, belongs to the same class of phenomena.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

THE ELECTION AND REGISTRATION LAWS.

We publish in another column, this morning, the laws regulating the manner of voting upon the proposed Constitutional Amendments.

It will be seen that a separate box is to be had for each Amendment, but that in other respects the law differs little from that of last year.

It becomes necessary, in view of the requirement of the law regarding Registration, that every voter should see that his name is upon the Registration Book before the day of election. No new registration is required for any one who is already properly registered, but it is the part of prudence, at least, for every voter to examine the record in time and see that his name is properly entered.

It is especially important that persons who have lately moved from one township to another shall see to it that they are properly registered.

Be sure that your name is upon the Registration Book before election day.

The Associate Editor of the *Sentinel* conceding to us the right to "praise Wheeler to our heart's content," proposes to put an end to our little war of words. The freedom of the press is vindicated and we are content. As for the rest, *de minimis non curat lex.*

THE AMENDMENTS—THE UNIVERSITY.

The Sixth Amendment proposes to change the Constitution so as to transfer the University from the control of the men in whose hands it has gone to ruin, to the control of a Board of Trustees, to be elected by the Legislature.

If any man has any doubt about the rightfulness of putting the University and its property into the hands of other men, we beg him to read carefully the testimony of three different eye-witnesses as to the present deplorable condition of affairs under President Pool, to be found on our third page.

Our University is in ruins. Its Halls and its Libraries, its Chapels and its Recitation Rooms are deserted. In ruins it will remain, without Professors to teach and without students to learn, a shame, a reproach and a disgrace to North Carolina, until it passes into other hands.

The Sixth Amendment proposes to place the University in the hands of a Board of Trustees, to be elected by the Legislature. If, therefore, you wish to see the University an honor and an ornament to the State, and an everflowing fountain of learning, go to the polls and vote for the Amendments on the first Thursday in August.

THE AMENDMENTS—THE STATE DEBT.

The fifth Amendment proposes to change the Constitution of North Carolina by striking out that portion of it which declares that the public debt shall be regarded as inviolable and never to be questioned, and that which requires the Legislature by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest and principal.

If this Amendment be ratified the Legislature will have entire unlimited control of the whole matter. As the matter now stands the Legislature is hampered by the requirements of the Constitution.

There can never be a satisfactory settlement of our public debt question so long as the imperative provisions remain in the Constitution of the State. When they shall be removed and creditors, so-called, shall be dependent entirely upon the will of the people, spoken by their representatives in General Assembly, there will be less difficulty in bringing matters to a reasonable satisfactory compromise.

We take no mere Conservative partizan view of this question. Mr. Curtis H. Brogden, a prominent member of the Radical party and by virtue of his votes Lieutenant Governor of the State of North Carolina, publicly declares that "the legislation of 1868-'9," when the Special Tax Bonds were issued, "brought reproach and discredit upon the State."

He publicly declares, too, that "with our deficient means and our imperfect farming operations with so many nonproducers, and our dependence upon others for necessary supplies, we are little prepared to pay high taxes or to bear heavy pecuniary burdens."

It will require a tax of three dollars and twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property of every sort in the State to pay the interest on the Public Debt, so-called, and the expenses of State and county government. In addition to this, after the year 1880, another tax will have to be levied each year to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal.

If these taxes be levied and paid, our people will be sold out of house and home. Homesteads and exemptions and bankruptcy are worth nothing against a Sheriff with a tax bill in his hand. The money must come or the homestead must be sold to make it.

Will it not be wise and prudent to strike from the Constitution that part of it which requires the tax to be levied.

THE BEAUREGARD POLICY—WHAT IT MEANS.

We ask the most careful, earnest attention of our readers to the proceedings of a meeting of citizens held in New Orleans a week ago to-night, to ratify and respond to the resolutions recently put forth by General Beauregard and his committee. We are thus earnest in asking serious, thoughtful attention to the proceedings of this meeting, because it seems to us that the declarations of both colored and white speakers on that occasion show, beyond the shadow of a doubt, how both parties to the unification contract understand the intent and meaning of that contract.

"As we understand that contract, General Beauregard and his white allies have promised to grant perfect equality, social and otherwise, the law having thus far been unable to enforce it; and in return therefor, and after the performance of their part of the contract by the whites, the negroes pledge their vote to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding with the resources of the country, to investigate and correct the public debt, to suppress unnecessary offices, to diminish, largely, the high salaries and exorbitant emolument attached to public offices, and in a word, to restore to Louisiana as soon as possible the establishment of an honest, economical and patriotic government."

One of two things is apparent, General Beauregard and his white allies have surrendered their belief that there is a difference between the white race and the black race, not attributable merely to education, or they hope to cheat their colored fellow-citizens in Louisiana by holding out to them promises they never intend to perform.

Which view of the case is the correct one we are not yet now prepared to say. We are prepared to say, however, now and here, that we are utterly opposed to the new movement, and that to one of the whites in Louisiana [illegible] education, or whether they propose merely to deceive them [illegible] to get possession of their State government.

"The remarks of Mr. Ma[illegible]

[illegible]

THE UNIFICATION MOVEMENT.

The meeting at the Exposition Hall developed more fully than any previous manifestation the spirit, plan and argument of the unification party.

A careful consideration of all that was done and said in this meeting, in a spirit of impartiality and earnest desire to promote the welfare of our State and the harmony of the races, has confirmed the opinion already expressed by us, that the scheme is an impractical, unwise, untimely and injurious one.

What is the proposition? That certain white citizens will pledge themselves to surrender certain ancient prejudices which are regarded by the colored citizens as violative of the constitutional and legal obligations of all citizens. In other words, the white citizens adopt the interpretation placed by their colored brethren on certain constitutional provisions, and, not content with a general declaration that they will conform to the Constitution and laws, according to their own understanding of the same, but that they will accept as theirs the construction and application of these provisions made by the colored men, and bind themselves forever to maintain the same. Thus the constitutional provisions, Federal and State, which relate exclusively to political and civil rights, are construed by the colored people as applying to certain personal and social rights, which no one before demanded or claimed under them.

The right of a hotel-keeper, of the owner of a steamboat or theatre, to control the conditions upon which he will use his property and conduct his business, or of communities to organize and direct the discipline of their schools, are regarded as swept away by the constitutional guarantees relating only to political and civil rights. The legality, the justice and logic of this conclusion are stoutly denied, and have been adjudicated against by very high authorities. But the Unifiers concede them, and a great deal more. They concede them, too, not as a sincere, conscientious conviction and earnest acceptance of their verity, but as a means of placating the favor and securing the co-operation of the colored citizens in certain political and patriotic aims.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

If we understand the great object of that meeting, it was to ratify the efforts of the Committee of One Hundred to harmonize the races and bring about a new election, in which all would unite to banish forever from our soil bad government, establishing good in its place, and to make peace, prosperity and good will grow where now flourish only the noisome weeds of race antagonism, political persecution and official corruption.

What fruit has this mass meeting borne? We say it in sorrow—the fruit is the speech of the small politicians, Henry Burch, and the resolutions offered by Mr. Lewis and signed by himself, Dr. Roudanez and others, who claim to represent the negro race in Louisiana.

* * * *

Alas! these men know not what they do. God knows we had hoped to be spared the necessity of saying it; we had hoped that common sense was beginning to assert its sway, and that it and justice would be the victors; but Messrs. Burch, Lewis, and others must not forget that the whites are men, and that men have borne, and can and will bear again, evils far worse than all that surround us now rather than sacrifice those fundamental principles which alone sustain a true civilization. Concession is one thing; degradation is another. Ruin of this generation may be the salvation of the next. Degradation of this extends far beyond. Real men will not be long in choosing.

Again we say, we are sorry indeed that these "representative men" of the negro race should have so wantonly and effectively killed the unification movement, but they have done it, and the funeral is theirs.

No one wish to abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Works, an office that does no one any good save the man who draws the pay for doing nothing. The fourth Amendment proposes to abolish this office. Be sure then to go to the polls and vote for the Amendments.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Amendments proposed by the Legislature for the relief of the people of North Carolina, are eight in number, and are to be voted upon on the first Thursday in August.

I.

The first Amendment proposes to take out that part of the Constitution of the State requiring a census to be taken in 1875 and every ten years thereafter at the expense of the State.

The Federal Government takes a census of North Carolina every ten years at its own expense. If the State takes one also it will only be increasing the burden upon the tax-payers who have now as much as they can bear.

The Amendment is a good one and ought to be adopted.

II.

The second Amendment proposes to change that part of the Constitution which requires the Legislature to meet every winter, even though there may be no business for it to transact, So that it shall be required to meet only once in two years.

The Legislature of North Carolina costs the people nine hundred and forty dollars each day of its session exclusive of lights, fuel, stationery and printing.

If, therefore, this Amendment be adopted, the Legislature instead of meeting every winter will meet only once in two years as it did before the war, and the people will be saved one half of the cost of their law making. If the Amendment shall be adopted its benefits will be felt for all time to come. It is an intolerable nuisance to compel the Legislature to meet every winter at a cost of over a thousand dollars a day.

III.

The third Amendment proposes to change the power of the Legislature in the matter of exempting property from taxation.

Section 6, Article V, of the Constitution authorizes the General Assembly to exempt from taxation "wearing apparel, arms for muster, household and kitchen furniture, the mechanical and agricultural implements of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments, to a value not exceeding three hundred dollars." The third amendment proposes to insert after the word "*instruments*" in the above, the words "*or any other personal property,*" so that the poor man may get the benefit of the exemption as well as the rich man.

If this amendment be adopted the exemption from taxation will work fairly and equally and without distinction between rich and poor, and the poor man's pig and his cow and calf will be exempt from taxation as well as the rich man's furniture and books and clothes.

As the Constitution now stands the men who are well off in money-matters get too big a share, by far, of the benefit of the exemptions from taxation. As the Constitution now stands, to the extent to which it goes, it makes the rich man richer and the poor man poorer; to him that hath it gives, and from him that hath not it takes even that which he hath.

If the amendments be ratified all this will be changed, and all men, in all conditions of life, will be treated alike.

IV.

The fourth amendment proposes to strike from the Constitution the words "Superintendent of Public Works," wherever they may occur therein and thereby to abolish the office.

The office is one that does no one in North Carolina or out of it any good, save the man who draws the pay it gives for doing nothing.

Old Mr. Silas Burns, of Chatham, of all the men, women and children in North Carolina, black and white, so far as we know, is the only human being who has announced any opposition to this particular amendment, and he, as the people already know, happens to draw the pay for doing nothing in this very office of Superintendent of Public Works, that every one else wishes to abolish.

V.

The fifth Amendment proposes to strike from the Constitution that portion of it which declares that the public debt shall be regarded as inviolable and never to be questioned, and that which requires the Legislature, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, to provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest and principal.

If this Amendment be ratified, the Legislature will have unlimited control of the whole matter. As the matter now stands, the Legislature is hampered by the requirements of the Constitution.

There can never be a satisfactory settlement of our public debt question so long as these imperative provisions remain in the Constitution of the State. When they shall be removed and creditors, so-called, shall be dependent entirely upon the will of the people, as spoken by their representatives in the General Assembly, there will be little trouble in bringing matters to a reasonable satisfactory compromise.

We take no mere Conservative partizan view of this question. Mr. Curtis H. Brogden, a prominent member of the Radical party and by virtue of its votes Lieutenant Governor of the State of North Carolina, publicly declares that "the legislation of 1868-'9," when the Special Tax Bonds were issued, "brought reproach and discredit upon the State."

He publicly declares, too, that "with our deficient means and our imperfect farming operations with so many non-producers, and our dependence upon others for necessary supplies, we are little prepared to pay high taxes or to bear heavy pecuniary burdens."

It will require a tax of three dollars and twenty-five cents on every one hundred dollars worth of property of every sort to pay the interest on the Public Debt, so-called, and the expenses of State and county government. In addition to this, after the year 1880, another tax will have to be levied each year to provide a sinking fund to pay the principal.

If these taxes be levied and paid, our people will be sold out of house and home. Homesteads and exemptions and bankruptcy are worth nothing against a sheriff with a tax bill in his hand. The money must come or the homestead must be sold to make it. It will be wise and prudent then to strike from the Constitution that part of it which requires the tax to be levied.

VI.

The Sixth Amendment proposes to change the Constitution so as to transfer the University from the control of the men in whose hands it has so signally failed, to the control of a Board of Trustees, to be elected by the Legislature.

Our University is in ruins. Its Halls and its Libraries, its Chapels and its Recitation Rooms are deserted. In ruins it will remain, without Professors to teach and without students to learn, a shame, a reproach and a disgrace to North Carolina, until it shall pass into other hands.

If, therefore, we wish to see the University an honor and an ornament to the State, and an ever-flowing fountain of learning we must ratify this amendment.

VII.

The seventh amendment proposes to strike from the Constitution the provisions relating to the appointment and duties of the Code Commission and thus to abolish that office.

One of the greatest curses inflicted upon North Carolina is the new system of laws that Judge Tourgee brought down here from New York. The adoption of this amendment will abolish the Code Commission and enable the Legislature to remedy the evil as far as may be possible.

VIII.

The Eighth Amendment proposes to change the Constitution so as to make it unlawful for any Federal office holder to hold office under the State government. We certainly have had enough of interference by Federal office-holders in State affairs. The amendment ought to be ratified without a dissenting voice.

Be sure then to go the polls and cast your votes for all these amendments.

If you are in favor of putting all men on an equality in the matter of exempting their property from taxation, go to the polls and vote for the Amendments on the first Thursday in August.

The people must not deceive themselves into the belief that there is no opposition to the Amendments proposed by the Legislature. A heavy vote will be cast against them. Let every man, therefore, who desires to see the Amendments ratified by the people, go to the polls on the first Thursday in August and vote for them.

Important to Voters.

The following instructions to voters as to the mode of voting on the proposed constitutional amendments are issued by the gentlemen whose names are signed thereunto. It is therefore the law:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22d, 1873.

The undersigned, in reply to inquiries made from different parts of the State as to what are the requisites in submitting the constitutional amendments to the people, will state:

1st. The Sheriff in every county in the State shall open the polls at the several election precincts in his county on the first Thursday in August next, and the same shall be kept open one day, from the hour of 8 A. M., until the hour of 7 P. M., when every person qualified to vote according to the Constitution, may vote for or against each amendment on a written or printed ticket.

2d. The County Commissioners, or upon their failure, the Inspectors of Election shall provide for each election precinct eight ballot-boxes, one for each amendment to be voted on.

Each of said boxes shall have attached thereto a written or printed label, designating the amendment to be voted on therein, and after the close of the election the Judge shall count out separately the number of votes cast for and against the amendment.

(See Chap. 153 Acts 1872-'73.)

We would suggest the following as the form of one of the tickets:

Amendment to N. C. Constitution in relation to Public Debt (Chap. 85 Acts 1872-'73.)

For amendment—or, when so desired, say, against amendment.

Of course each ticket must be prepared to suit each amendment, of which there are eight.

W. R. COX,
Acting Ch'm Dem. Com.
S. T. CARROW,
Ch'm Republican Com.
W. S. MASON,
Ch'm Liberal Rep. Com.

An hour on Mount Benedict.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., July 18, 1873.

Dear Journal:—This enterprising city of 20,000 inhabitants, is situated about four miles northwest of Boston, and is made accessible from that city by means of six railroads, four being conducted by steam and two by horse-power. In point of age and history, Somerville takes a high rank, having been the scene of several Revolutionary conflicts; and relics of "ye olden times" are everywhere predominant. One of the most interesting of these is the house used by General Washington as his headquarters. It stands a little back from the main street, a moss covered, gable-roofed piece of architecture, and presents a singular contrast to the modern buildings on either side. It is regarded with great veneration by the residents of the neighborhood, who are united in their efforts to preserve it from decay. It has been twice struck by lightning, and once an incendiary attempted to consign it to flames, but a kind Providence interceded and brought it safely out of the hands of these agents of destruction. Another curiosity is an old stone powder house seized by the British in the third year of the Revolution and retaken in less than a week by a small party of patriotic men from Cambridge. Near this spot, in 1685, two negroes, a male and female, were executed on the charge of practicing witchcraft. As you approach Somerville from the East, your attention is instantaneously directed to the beautiful eminence known as Mount Benedict, on which may be seen the ruins of a famous Catholic Convent. You climb the steep bank and stand before this fallen pride of a fearful creed. A few crumbling arches, a mournful heap of brick and stone, are all that remain of a once magnificent edifice. The grand towers that reared their heads to the sky are the victims of devastation and the sacred chapels and confessionals slumber in the dust. The history of these ruins can be told in a few words. Mount Benedict, comprising about thirty acres of cultivable land, came into the possession of certain Catholics in the latter part of the 18th century. Here the Roman Catholic Church erected a costly building, which was called the Ursuline Convent. It was a Nunnery, in the strict sense of the word, and a boarding and day school for young ladies and children. An excellent Board of Instruction was employed, and many years the Institution flourished. Many eminent New England men, of both Protestant and Catholic faith, sent their daughters here to be educated, and Ursuline attained a celebrity equalled by but few Colleges of that period. But "Killing frost" soon hurled fame from his pinnacle, and put an end to this illustrious career. Rumors began to be circulated in regard to the treatment of the nuns. It was whispered that cruel and shameful deeds were done within walls consecrated to God, and that the female who had given up the world for a life of quiet devotion were insulted and abused by those who professed to be their spiritual guides. How these stories originated is not known. It is the theory of many that they were started, in revenge, by a young lady pupil who, for some act of insubordination, had received public reproof from the Lady Superior. The rumors spread, and lost nothing in interest and sensational material as they passed from one gossip to another. Protestants became greatly excited, and Catholicism was picked to pieces as fiercely and fearlessly as it had been in the Reformation. Men forgot they were brethren, worshiping one common Father, and each one heaped the sins of a century on the head of his neighbor. The breach widened—time only increased bitterness of feeling. Matters wore a most melancholy aspect. Indignation was at its height. A crisis was at hand. On a sultry August evening a Protestant mob, composed of men, women and children, from Charlestown and vicinity, gathered around the Convent buildings, and with loud threats, demanded the release of a girl who, as they declared, was confined in the Nunnery against her will. The Lady Superior and several teachers opened a window and debated with the ringleaders, stoutly denying all charges made against them. But the mob were too heated with excitement and passion to listen to reason, and great crowds were pouring in upon the scene from all directions. The utmost disorder and confusion prevailed. "Burn the building! Burn the building!" was the cry raised by a party of infuriated boys. Lip after lip caught up the cry, and the boldest sprang forward to execute the demand. It was not long before the group of beautiful buildings was wrapped in ravishing flames. A scene, the details of which are too sad to relate, immediately took place. The Priests, nuns, teachers and pupils, many of whom had retired for the night, were obliged to leave their beds and accept shelter wherever it was offered in the neighborhood. Fire engines came from adjoining towns, for the fire from its elevated situation could be seen from a great distance, but the mob would not allow a drop of water to be thrown upon the flames. When morning came, Ursuline was a heap of black and smoking ruins. The riot had ceased, the mob had gone, but there remained the desolation passion had wrought. Such was the tale told to me on this beautiful mount. The charges of mismanagement made against the officers of the Institution were never proved. Whether the reports were true or false can never be determined until the question of right and wrong is settled at a higher Tribunal. Of one thing we are certain, that the burning of the Convent was a lawless act. No man has a right to destroy his neighbor's property. Every individual who took part in the affair, directly or indirectly, was guilty of a crime. And so, Mount Benedict, to-day, overlooking a panorama of unmatched sweetness, stands all that is left of a grand and costly structure. Sad and reproachful, the blackened walls looks down on the city of Somerville, a mournful emblem of a sorrowful past.

WANDERING MINSTREL.

A Great Horror Done Away With.

House cleaning is a great horror to nine men out of every ten. When that time comes the "men folks," as a rule, give the domestic hearth a "wide berth." Oceans of suds—the product of tons of soap—fairly flood every part of the house. The women, from the mistress down, labor as they never worked before, and what with the discomfort, the smell of suds and the dampness, and not unfrequently sickness, the product of colds and overwork, matters are generally disagreeable. The simple use of Sapolio instead of soap does away with all this discomfort. It lightens the labor one hundred per cent., because it removes dirt, grease, stains and spots, with hardly any labor, with but little water, and in one tenth the usual time.

deod&weow

It takes 25 cents worth of ice to keep ten cents worth of beef from spoiling until dinner time in Texas.

VANDALISM.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Its Deplorable Condition, as Described by Three Different Eye-Witnesses.

From the Hillsboro Recorder of 15th July, 1873.

THE DIALECTIC HALL.

The first building we entered was the New West Building, in which are the Dialectic Hall and Library. We were under the guidance of Mr. Alex. McIver, late a Professor of the University, now Superintendent of Common Schools, and it is to his watchfulness that the contents of this building owe so much of their comparative good condition. Comparative, we say advisedly, for the building itself is in bad condition, and all in it has shared its fate to a greater or less degree. The main entrance doors were all open, the panels of several broken out, the flooring rotten and broken. The recitation and student's rooms were all wide open, the doors of several of them broken, windows smashed and the floor covered with fragments of glass.

* * * * *

THE PHILANTHROPIC HALL.

Entering this building over the leaves of a broken down door, we were ready to encounter ruin in our triumphant career. The Society Hall, however, was in fair condition, though not so perfectly preserved as was the Dialectic. The portraits were in good order, and there was no mark of vandalism in the room. The Library we found wide open, the lock broken off and no obstacle whatever to the entry of any one. To Mrs. Spencer is owing the care and preservation of anything. She has arranged and rearranged the books on the shelves until it has become a wearisome task. The Library being perfectly open to access, it is not to be expected it should escape depredation. Many of the shelves are entirely empty. Yet, as in the other Library, the most valuable books have mostly escaped. Those that remain are in their appropriate places.

The centre-table was loaded with the debris of the costly engravings that once adorned it. The portraits around the walls are uninjured, and so are the busts, with the exception of that of Judge Gaston, which was thrown from its pedestal and the head detached from the shoulders. The face and head are uninjured, and it may be repaired.

THE SOUTH BUILDING.

Here spite and malice and wanton mischief have emptied all the vials of their wrath. It is a wreck, without the semblance of its former self, save the walls. There is nothing left upon which to hinge a pleasant association; so changed there is scarcely anything to touch the slumbering chords of memory. All is hideous ruin; open, broken, prostrate doors, windows shattered and torn from their frames, plastering broken down and cumbering the floor or, when remaining, covered with ribaldry and obscenity, railing on the stair cases broken, the floors gaping with unsightly holes; the whole building thrown open, abandoned to the sport of the winds or the revelry of Bacchanals. It was a heart-sickening spectacle, one well fitted to stir up to bitter remorse the hearts of those who are responsible for its condition.

THE EAST AND WEST BUILDINGS.

These like the south are open to destruction, and present much the same appearance. The ends facing the north have apparently been the favorite marks for the skill of boys in window breaking, all the glass being shattered, and littering the floor with its fragments. A tree some time since fell against the north end of the East building, crushing in the cornice, and injuring generally the walls.

THE CHAPEL

was wide open also, but except that it bore the marks of a recent Sunday School celebration, was in fair condition.

PERSON HALL

is a wreck, the steps are all broken down, the doors open, the windows shattered, and the flooring decayed.—*From Correspondent of North Carolina Presbyterian of July* 16, 1873.

Since the downfall of the University and the death of Gov. Swain, now nearly five years ago, the property of the college has been very little looked after, and it certainly speaks well for the population in and around the village of Chapel Hill, that not more damage has been done to the buildings and libraries, considering that there has been no effectual means taken to protect, or to prevent pillage. The doors and windows and rooms of all the buildings have stood open day and night. Cabinets and apparatus have lain free to any comer. The libraries alone have been kept locked in any degree. The Di. Library, of which Mr. McIver keeps the key, has been, since he took charge, unmolested.—Certain rude and lawless characters—black and white—have once or twice broken in, but the doors were quickly nailed up again. The damage done to this library was done mainly in the days of Gov. Holden's negro guard, sent up to relieve Gov. Swain of his charge. The Phil. Library has not been so fortunate. It has repeatedly stood open, and has evidently lost heavily. Mr. Pool and his brother-in-law, J. Mason, are in charge of this, as of all the other buildings, except the Di. Hearing last week that the doors had been open for a week or more, I went up, for the first time in five years, to satisfy myself by a personal inspection of the truth of what I had been told. I found the beautiful library in utter and direful confusion. Nearly all the valuable centre-table books are gone. Fragments of some remain. The large tables were littered with books, most of them lying open, with plates, and maps, and cartoons stretched out, torn and defaced, piled on each other. Any man who loves a book would have groaned at the sight. Many books lay on the floor—the greatest confusion reigned among those on the shelves, especially in the alcoves devoted to light literature. It was hard to find two volumes of a set together. Hard to find a complete set of any work. And hard to find any that did not show marks of hard usage. The shelves containing the standard classics, French, Latin, &c., the bound volumes of Reviews, Quarterlies, &c., though in disarray, did not appear broken; at least, on hasty inspection, it did not appear to me that these more valuable works had attracted the vandals as much as the illustrated and light reading—Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, Bulwer and Edgeworth. I doubt if, of such writer, one complete set of the many the library once possessed, could be found.

There had been a collection of Confederate relics begun by both societies. The Phis. was much the largest. I saw nothing of it, but one map, and a few charts, lying on the floor, of our eastern defences—surveys of the coast, harbor of Wilmington, &c. The story was that Gov. Holden's faculty rather favored the destruction of these relics, indeed it was hardly to be expected that men from Connecticut and Ohio should look with favor on such things. The negro guard did not—nor the guard that came up in the war of 1870.

On the whole, the wonder may fairly be that any library remains at all. There is certainly a good deal of honesty in Orange county, that so tempting an opportunity to supply our private libraries, at so little expense, has not been more largely improved.

From Wilmington Journal.

CHAPEL HILL, January 9, 1873.

MY DEAR JOURNAL:—According to promise, I proceed to give some account of a tour of inspection in the College Buildings, grounds, &c. As we entered the gate next to the Hotel, we found the steps broken and sunken. The broad, beautiful walk leading up to the old East Building, that used to be kept with so much care, had grown up with grass and weeds, except where a narrow, country-looking path winds its tortuous way along it, and except, also, where it had "washed." The steps up the terrace to the entrance of the north end of the East Building, where the Hall and Library of the Philanthropic Society used to be, have rotted and sunk down, in part, and, in part, have been cut away, as if with an axe. The old Hall was unlocked and its windows open. The old Library Room was closed. The rooms, generally, in the building were open; the windows were raised; the glass broken, and, in many instances, the sash broken or entirely gone. The doors were swinging, some with their panels staved in and others without. As a general rule the floors of the rooms and passages were covered with fallen plastering, and, it is presumed, will continue to be, so long as the walls and ceiling are exposed to the moisture of successive winter rains. The northeast corner of the roof of the building was knocked off by the falling of a tree during a storm some time ago. It is difficult to imagine a building, in an inhabited, civilized country, in a worse or more disgraceful condition.

We next went to the new East building, which, for once, was fastened, so that no entrance could be had, except through a window. We were informed that the new Philanthropic Hall and Library were unlocked. We had ocular demonstration that four windows, on the south side of the Philanthropic Library, opening into as many alcoves, were wide open. The only reason, doubtless, why the fifth window was not open, was that a stove pipe, running through it, made it immovable. On the north side all five of the windows were more or less open. There can be no question that the books, thus exposed to the weather, must be very materially injured. Be it remembered, too, that this examination was made just at the close of a long spell of rainy weather. When the fact is recalled that this library, at one time, held some seven thousand volumes, and would hold them now but for stealage and vandalism, and conduct equally reprehensible, one may be excused for a few bitter thoughts. In this building, too, the glass was much broken.

We next went to Smith Hall, or "the Ball Room," to use the name by which it was best known. This building contains the "College Library" proper, so-called, to distinguish it from the libraries of the two literary societies. It was closed. We understand, however, that this library was well cared for by Professor Brewer when here On the north side of this Hall we counted eighteen panes of glass, 12x24 inches in size apparently, broken, and fourteen panes on the south side. This glass was broken by stones thrown against the windows, as plainly appeared from the shape of the holes therein. Upon the ground, near a window on the south side, with a pane of glass entirely gone, through which easy passage in and out could be had, laid the remains of a glass jar and several little snakes or reptiles of some sort, some fish, and other curious things, that had evidently been preserved in alcohol for some purpose or other. This damage did not seem to have been long done.

South Building was next examined. Dr. Mitchell's old room was found locked. The doors and windows, however, were generally open, with glass broken, and in many cases with sash and panels broken or altogether missing. Here, too, also, the floors of the passages and rooms were covered with fallen plastering. Upon the walls was to be found writing of the most vulgar and obscene character. In a corner of room No. 1, South Building, there was a pile of hair, doubtless put there to conceal the theft of the animal from which it was taken.

In a room on "third passage," adjoining the recitation room used by Professor Charles Phillips, both of which were open, stands a cabinet of minerals containing one hundred drawers of specimens; each specimen having its printed number pasted on it. All of these drawers were open or unlocked, so far as I examined. Upon a table in the same room, laid a manuscript book, marked on one side "Catalogue of Minerals," and on the other marked "University of North Carolina." Some of the drawers also were lying upon the table with specimens scattered around. The book was evidently the catalogue of the minerals in the cabinet, and was in duplicate, being in German as well as in English.

If this catalogue shall be lost or destroyed, it will doubtless be very difficult, if not impossible to replace it. There are probably very few men in America, or in the world, who can take that collection of minerals and give to each mineral its proper "local habitation and a name." According to this catalogue, the cabinet contained two thousand two hundred and twenty-two specimens of minerals, collected literally from all quarters of the known world. Upon one page of the catalogue that I happened to examine, there were to be found the cabinet numbers and names of specimens found in Saxony, Italy, Iceland, Stromboli Island, Hungary, Lipari Isles, Bohemia and Sibera. Upon another page it appeared that Tyrol, Styria, Greenland, Brazil, Moravia, Norway, the Pyrenees and Kamtschatka had also made their contributions to enrich a cabinet of minerals that the President of the University of North Carolina does not deem worthy even of a lock and key of the commonest kind.

This cabinet of minerals is doubtless the very valuable one purchased in Europe much years ago by President Caldwell, for the use of the University. How those things have changed since that day! President Caldwell could undertake a long, and then a tedious journey, to purchase at heavy expense, a cabinet of minerals; now his successor, President Pool, cannot even take the trouble to put them under lock and key!

Sickened and disgusted I left South Building and went to Girard Hall, or "the Chapel." Here, also, we found the doors open and the windows with thirty-one panes of broken glass in the north, and forty-two on the south side. Here, too, the plastering had begun to fall, and the portico columns were bruised and battered, and abused generally.

The old West Building was next examined, and revealed the same disgraceful condition. It would be only to tell the same old story were I to speak of open doors with broken panels; of windows with broken glass beyond count, almost, and broken and missing sash, and floors covered with fallen plastering. We tarried not long here. The sight had become disgustingly monotonous.

The new West Building was next approached. It proved, however, to be shut up. Here, too, was broken glass. The windows in the Dialectic Library, which is in this building, were, I am glad to say, closed.

Next and last, Person Hall, or the "old Chapel," was examined. Three of the four recitation rooms it contains were open. The steps are rotting down and are in a very rickety condition. Here, too, is the same old story about open doors, broken glass, &c., &c., *ad nauseam.* This is the building which, according to the presentment of the Grand Jury of this county, and according to current rumor in the village, was used as a common assignation house! Such is the University of which Reverend Solomon Pool boasts himself to be the President, irremovable, save by the hand of death!

A postoffice has been established at Wake Forest. Postal matter for the new office should be addressed: "Wake Forest College, Wake county, N. C.

STATE NEWS.

The Fayetteville Eagle appears in mourning in consequence of the death of Augustus W. Steele, of that place.

The Legislative Commissioners for the Western North Carolina Railroad, which met in Morganton on Thursday last, have adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. No part of their proceedings were of a public nature and we cannot tell what transpired.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We learn by letter from Dallas, Gaston county, that a white man by the name of Pinner stabbed and killed a negro, name unknown, near Gastonia station, on the Air-line Railroad. Pinner has been arrested and lodged in jail.—Cause of the difficulty not stated

The Raleigh News says: It is with painful regret that we record the death of Gray W. Stokes, Esq., a leading and prominent citizen of Franklin county, which sad event took place at his residence, near Cedar Rock, on Saturday night at 8 o'clock. He was in his usual good health and ate a hearty supper at 7 o'clock, but a few minutes afterwards he was taken with an apoplectic fit and at 8 o'clock he was a corpse.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: A strange coincidence comes to us from Duplin county. A Mrs. Swinson died there on the 9th of July, and it is remarkable that her husband died on the 9th of July, thirteen years ago.—Our informant states that on the day of her husband's death Mrs. Swinson predicted that she would die on the same date thirteen years after, and so she did. What is more strange, the couple were both born on the 9th of July and also married on the 9th of July. Truly strange coincidences.

The Raleigh News says:—Kearney Andrews, Esq., was killed on Saturday last near Chapel Hill, in Orange county, by being caught in a wheat thresher while in motion. Mr. Andrews was stepping over the clevice which caught the lower part of his pantaloons, and was whirled around at a rapid pace for about two minutes. His head was beaten almost to a jelly. He leaves an aged father and mother who were dependent upon his labor for support.

The Florence road, says the Fayetteville Eagle, is laid off to run south from the present Western Railroad depot across Military Green and the Mumford Field. It will then turn southwestward, cross Blount's Creek close to Mimm's old mill and follow up the west side of that creek till on the level ridge or table land. Here it is to take a pretty direct south course, and crosses Little Rockfish about half way between Rockfish Factory Village and the bridge of the Southern Plank Road on that creek. The line goes nearly a mile east of the residence of D. McNatt, Esq., in Robeson, and thence a pretty direct course for Shoe Heel.

The Raleigh News says: After the passage of the down mail train at Durham Friday night a boy by the name of Webb, about 12 years of age, was found horribly mutilated near the railroad track. It was first supposed that the boy had been foully dealt with by a negro man with whom he had angry words during the evening, but the Coroner's jury that investigated the matter rendered a decision that he came to his death by falling asleep on the railroad and was run over by the engine. The saddest part of the case is, the boy returned home from his work in the town at 5 o'clock, and his mother ordered him to return as it was too soon to quit work. When the heart-rending news reached her she attempted to take her own life, saying it was she who caused his death, etc.

A special to the Petersburg Index, dated at Rocky Mount, 20th, says: A negro was arrested here yesterday, charged with the attempted murder of Mr. Spicer. He has not been fully identified yet. The details of the outrage are presented below.

About 8 o'clock, last Friday night, a negro man called at Mr. S. L. Spicer's store, a few miles from this place, and requested him to get up, that he wanted to purchase some whiskey.—Mr. S. at first hesitated. The negro then told him there were others who wanted some also. He got up and opened the door and, while drawing the whiskey, the negro knocked him down with a slung-shot. He recovered and attempted to get up, when he received another blow. He then seized the quart pot and the negro ran off. Mr. S. then shut the door and remained in the store all night, fearing there might be a band of robbers. A physician was summoned, but he is not expected to live.

The Correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, says "Judge Tourgee is the best and ablest Judge in the State."

That Correspondent, says the Hillsboro Recorder, must have set his standard of excellence very low, or Heaven help the Judiciary of North Carolina. Does that correspondent remember that the people of this district know something about Joudge Tourgee, and that they are quite as able to form a correct estimate of his value as is the correspondent? Don't let us hear that again.

Hon. M. E. Manly, the distinguished jurist, says the Hillsboro Recorder, has come up from Newbern with his family, to spend the remainder of the Summer in Hillsboro. He is always a most welcome visitor here. We are glad to learn that his health is good. He has gone up for a few days to Morganton on business.

A most fiendish attempt to destroy the family of Mr. David Moore, of this county, says the Hillsboro Recorder, was made on last Monday night. A supply of meal had been received from the mill on the morning of that day, which was partaken of by the family at supper. The next morning Mrs. Moore mixed up a large quantity of dough of the same meal for the hands employed in threshing on the premises. She tasted the dough, and found it very bitter, but not attaching much importance to it, baked the bread, supposing the process of cooking would dissipate the unpleasant flavor. When baked, she again tasted, and the same intense bitterness continued. The portion she had cut off was thrown upon the ground, and speedily eaten by three dogs. In fifteen minutes they were all dead. Intense excitement followed the narrow escape of the family and the laborers. The family had been disturbed during the night by the intrusion of some one in the kitchen, and Mr. Moore went out to examine, and saw some one going through the cornfield. After the discovery of the attempt at poisoning, the direction of the intruder was followed, and his tracks measured. A negro man, Haywood Tait, living on an adjoining place, was arrested, and his tracks found to correspond exactly with those in the field, and he was brought into town and examined before a Magistrate. But there was no evidence of any motive whatever to associate him with the attempted crime, and the Magistrate thought the tracks too slight a circumstance taken by itself to authorize a committal, and he was discharged. There are suspicions of the guilty parties, but we are not authorized to express them.

For loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms, FERRO-PHOSPHATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA made by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New York, and sold by *all* druggists, is the best tonic. As a stimulant tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal. If taken during the season it prevents fever and ague and other intermittent evers. 4w

LOCAL.

Black River Crops.

There have recently been very heavy rains in the Black River section of this county, but we regret to learn that the crops thereabouts do not promise very well.

Dividend Declared.

The Board of Directors of the Bank of New Hanover have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. out of the earnings of the Bank for the past six months, payable on and after August 1st.

Murder at Lumberton.

A colored man by the name of Thomas Lamb was arrested in Lumberton, last Saturday, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and lodged in the jail at that place. At the time there were three other occupants of the jail, all white men. Sunday morning, when the jailor visited the place, he found Lamb lying on the floor, dead. He was dreadfully mangled about the face and head and had evidently been beaten and stamped upon. The three white men were of course charged with the crime, and one of them has, it is said, turned State's evidence, charging the murder upon Eli Boxley, one of the three. We could not learn the names of the others nor the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which had not been rendered when the train passed that point yesterday.

Bank of New Hanover.

Pursuant to call of the Directors, the stockholders of the Bank of New Hanover assembled at their banking house last evening at 8 o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Capt. I. B. Granger, on whose motion Donald McRae, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. H. Bernard, Esq., was requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. Jno. W. Hinson and the Secretary were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares represented in person and by proxy. They reported 2,771 shares represented in person and 1,510 by proxy; whereupon the Chairman declared the meeting duly organized and ready for business.

The President, being requested to explain the object of the meeting, stated that it was for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the Bank, and gave a brief but highly satisfactory account of the condition of the institution.

Major Chas. M. Stedman offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors are hereby authorized to re-open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Bank, and issue One Hundred Thousand dollars additional, on the basis of 12 per cent. premium; such stock to be issued August 1st, after the payment of the regular semi-annual dividend.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

County Commissioners.

A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon.

The Chairman being absent Commissioner Morris was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*

It was ordered, on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Board, who was authorized to employ such clerical labor as was necessary to complete the tax books for the county and fix the compensation to be paid for the same, that the sum of $1,400 be paid by warrant on the Treasurer, drawn in the usual manner and payable to the persons employed.

Shegail Lamb, and old and helpless woman, was placed upon the pauper lists of the county and the sum of $4 per month was allowed for her subsistence.

Commissioner Nixon was requested to proceed to Bannerman's Bridge and examine the new bridge at that place carefully and fully as to the construction and quality of material used and report to the Chairman *pro tem*, on his return; and if the same is completed in a satisfactory manner, the balance due was authorized to be paid by warrant on the Treasurer, audited and drawn as usual and payable to R. G. Ross, the contractor.

The Chairman *pro tem* of the Board was authorized to sign warrants drawn on the Treasurer for disbursements during the absence of the Chairman of the Board.

The bridge over Toomer's Mill Creek having been finished and reported as satisfactory by Commissioner Morris, it was ordered that the sum of $95 be paid in full satisfaction of the contract.

Geo. L. Shutte was appointed a poll holder for the subdivision of the First Ward, *vice* David Mote, deceased. The voting place in this division is at the Cart House, on Nixon street.

N. Williamson was granted license to retail spirituous liquors in the city by the small measure.

Henry Martindale, Jr., was appointed a poll holder in Masonboro township, *vice* Jas. H. Hewlett, excused.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday evening in August.

Compromise Ticket.

The voters of Lincoln Township have nominated the following compromise ticket:

For Magistrates—B. G. Larkins, W. J. Bivins, Samuel C. Larkins.
For Clerk—W. W. Larkins.
For Constable—John Bell.
For School Committee—F. H. Bell, Cudjo Larkins, R. W. Collins.

Twin Cantelopes.

We have been presented, by our friend, Mr. L. H. McClammy, of this county, with a natural curiosity in the shape of twin cantelopes, both of which are perfect and well developed. These melons have but one stem, but otherwise have distinct formations. We have no doubt that in a few days, when they will be fully ripe, the mysteries of their organization will be fully investigated, and our curiosity, as well as our taste will be gratified.

General View of the Presbyterian Church, 1872-'73.

	1872.	1873.
Synods	11	11
Presbyteries	56	57
Ministers and Licentiates	912	939
Candidates	205	209
Churches	1,545	1,585
Licensures	35	42
Ordinations	30	31
Installations	63	61
Pastoral relations dissolved	37	41
Churches organized	49	55
Churches dissolved	27	21
Ministers received from other denominations	3	7
Churches received from other denominations	4	4
Members added on examination	5,561	5,369
Members added on certificate	2,201	2,876
Whole number of communicants	91,208	93,906
Churches not reporting communicants	87	84
Adults baptized	1,685	1,535
Infants baptized	3,799	3,756
Children in S. S. and Bible classes	55,943	54,710

MONEYS CONTRIBUTED.

To Sustentation and Presbyterial Domestic Missions	$ 51,899	63,734
To Foreign Missions	41,004	31,065
To Education	47,532	48,603
To Publication	10,479	11,341
To Invalid Fund	8,518	9,714
To Pastor's Salaries	432,050	477,471
To Congregational purposes	415,955	424,105
To Miscellaneous	76,362	60,390
		$1,126,4[illegible]8

MARRIED.

On the 16th instant, at the residence of the bride, Mr E. E. CONCKLIN to Miss ROSA S. WANET, both of Brunswick county.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

THE AMENDMENTS AND THE ELECTION LAW RELATING THERETO.

AN ACT OF 1873.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the said amendments of the constitution of this State be submitted to the people on the first Thursday in August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the sheriffs in each and every county in the State to open polls at the several election precincts in his county on the said first Thursday of August next; and the same shall be kept open for one day, from the hour of eight o'clock in the morning to the hour of seven in the afternoon, when all persons qualified to vote according to the constitution, may vote for or against the ratification of each of the said amendments, those desiring such amendments to vote with the written or printed ticket, "for amendments;" those of a contrary opinion to vote with a written or printed ticket, "against amendments."

Sec. 3. The election provided for in the preceding section shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations in all respects and particulars, except as herein otherwise prescribed, as was held the election for members of the General Assembly on the first Thursday of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

Sec. 4. To-wit: The county commissioners, or upon their failure, the inspectors of election, shall provide for each election precinct in their respective counties eight ballot boxes, one for each of the amendments to be voted on as prescribed in the preceding section, in which to deposit the ballots, for or against such amendments respectively. Each of the said boxes shall have attached thereto in written or printed label, designating the amendment to be voted on therein; and at the close of the election the votes in each box shall be counted out separately by the judges and the number of votes for and against each of said amendments, as designated in the preamble of this act, shall be certified to them as is provided for in section six.

Sec. 5. That sheriffs shall compare and certify the results of the elections on or before the Saturday following the said first Thursday of August, and shall make a duplicate return of the polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the Superior Court, one copy of which shall be deposited with the clerk of the board of commissioners, and the other copy to be transmitted to the Governor of the State at Raleigh, within twenty days after the holding of said election; if such transmission is by mail, it shall be by a registered letter.

Sec. 6. The returns from the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday ensuing the day of election to the sheriff of the county, who shall, in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and any sheriff or other officer who shall fail in his duty according to the requirements of this act, shall forfeit and pay to the State the sum of one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a suit to be instituted by the solicitor of the district in the Superior Court of the county.

ELECTION LAW OF 1872.

Sec. 2. The County Commissioners shall have power to establish, alter, discontinue or create such separate places of election in their respective counties as they may deem expedient, giving thirty days' notice thereof by advertisement in some public journal, if there be one published in the county, or in lieu thereof in three places in such county and at the Court House thereof, but there will be at least one polling place in every township, as nearly central as possible, and there shall be a polling place open in each ward of a city numbering over three thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 4. If the Commissioners of Counties do not receive a sufficient number of registration books, as provided in the last section, they are authorized and directed to provide the same for their respective counties at the expense of the State.

Sec. 5. The Commissioners of Counties shall select, on or before the first Monday of July, year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one Justice of the Peace for each election precinct, who shall act as a registrar of voters for such precinct; and when, for any cause, there are not enough Justices of the Peace to have one at each precinct, the Commissioners shall appoint some discreet person to act as registrar of voters. Said Commissioners shall make publication of the names of the persons so selected, at the Court House door immediately after such appointment, and shall send a notice to be served upon such persons by the Sheriff.

Sec. 6. Registrars shall be furnished with a registration book, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration books of their precinct or township in such a manner that said books shall show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and such registrars shall also, between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day, (Sundays excepted,) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration, whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township, or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register or vote in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual and *bona fide* resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of their precinct or township, with the registration books, on the Saturday preceding the election, from the hour of nine o'clock, a. m., till the hour of five o'clock, p. m., when and where the books shall be open to the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any of said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing on said books, in case of any such objection the registrar shall enter upon his books opposite to the name of the person so objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, when he together with said judges of election shall hear and decide such objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to; *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any persons registered or offering to register, at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 9. The County Commissioners, on or before the first Monday of July next, shall appoint four judges or inspectors of election, two of whom shall be of a different political party, where possible from the registrar, at each place of holding election in their respective counties. The said judges of election shall attend at the places for which they are severally appointed, on the day of election, and they together with the registrar for such precinct or township who shall attend with his registration books, after being sworn by some Justice of the Peace or other person authorized to administer oaths, to conduct the election fairly and impartially according to the Constitution and laws of the State, shall open the polls and superintend the same until the close of the election. They shall keep poll books in which shall be entered the name of every person who shall vote; and at the close of the election the judges of election shall certify the same over their proper signatures, and deposit them with the Register of Deeds for safe keeping. And said poll books shall in any trial for illegal or fraudulent voting be received as evidence. The County Commissioners shall immediately after the appointment of the judges of election as herein provided, furnish a list of the names of such judges to the sheriff of their county, who shall within ten days serve notice of such appointment upon the said judges; and if, for any cause, any person appointed judge of election shall fail to attend, the registrar of such township shall appoint some discreet person to act as such, who shall be by him sworn before acting, and shall be of the same political party as the absent judge or judges.

Sec. 10. Every male person born in the United States, and any male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old or upwards, who shall have resided in the State twelve months next preceding the election and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector in the township in which he resides, and shall be entitled to registration upon application, upon taking the following oath: I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith; that I have been a resident in the State of North Carolina for twelve months, and in the county of —— for thirty days, and that I have not registered for this election in any other precinct, and that I am an actual and bona fide resident of ——township. So help me God."

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years on the day of election, or has, for any other reason, become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 12. On the day of election any elector many and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to challenge the vote of any person who may be known or suspected not to be a duly qualified voter.

Sec. 13. When any person is so challenged the judges shall explain to him the qualifications of an elector, and may examine him as to his qualifications, and if the person insists that he is qualified, and the challenge is not withdrawn, one of the judges shall tender to him the following oath: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are twenty-one years old, and that you have resided in this State for twelve months, and in this county for thirty days next preceding this election, and that you are not disqualified from voting by the Constitution and laws of this State; that your name is (here insert the name given), and that as such name you were duly registered as a voter of this township, and that you are now an actual resident of the same, and that you are the identical person you represent yourself to be, and that you have not voted in this election, at this or any polling place. So help you God." And if he refuses to take such oath his vote shall be rejected; if, however, he does take the oath when tendered, his vote shall be received: *Provided*, That after such oath shall have been taken, the judges may, nevertheless, refuse to permit such person to vote, if they be satisfied from record evidence, or their own knowledge, or other legal testimony adduced before them, that he is not a voter; and they are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all witnesses brought before them to testify to the qualifications of a person offering to vote. Whenever any person's vote shall be received, after having taken the oath prescribed in this section, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the election to write on the poll books, at the end of such person's name, the word "sworn." The same powers as to the administration of oaths and examination of witnesses, as in this section granted to judges of elections, may be exercised by the registrar in all cases where the name of persons registered, or offering to register, are objected to.

Sec. 14. Immediately after any election the judges of election shall deposit the registration book, for their respective precincts with the Register of Deeds of their respective counties.

Sec. 29. Any registrar, or judges or judges of election appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioners, register of deeds, or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns and perform the duties required of him by this act, for the non-performance of which no penalty has been hereinbefore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more six nor less than two months, at the discretion of the court; any any registrar of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry with intent to commit a fraud shall be liable to the same penalty.

Sec. 31. Any person who shall falsely and corruptly take take the oath prescribed for voters in section ten or thirteen of this act, shall be deemed to be guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars and be imprisoned at hard labor in the Penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years.

Letter from Lumberton.

LUMBERTON, July 23, 1873.

EDITORS JOURNAL:—In your notice, on yesterday, of "Murder in Lumberton," several errors occur. Thomas Lamb, the deceased, was a white man, instead of colored. He was put in jail on Saturday evening by the town Constable, and unfortunately in a cell with two other white men and one colored. He was drunk and disorderly and became so troublesome that Wm. H. Baxly, one of the prisoners, was compelled, he says, to use violence. He was knocked down and so severely stamped with a boot-heel, that death ensued the next day. The verdict of the jury was that Lamb came to his death at the hands of Baxley. An examination of the case was had before Justice Sinclair and Baxley was committed without bail.

We have had very heavy rains here and the crops generally are looking very fine. Yourr, &c., X. Y. Z.

THE dreadful yellow disease is raging in this country. Death stares you in the face. Why do you delay? Go to the drug store and get a package of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR for only a dollar, and remove the cause of this fatal disease. Keep your Liver in proper order and there is no danger of your being afflicted.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Bagging, Jute, per lb	20 a 22	Lumber, (Mill,)	
Bagging, Kentucky, per lb	20 a 22	City Mills 15 00	a 17 00
Bagging, Stock, per lb	20 a 22	Wide do. 10 00	a 25 00
Bagging, Stock, per yard	20 a 22	Framing 10 00	a 25 00
Bale Rope, per lb	10 a 12	Ship Stuff, 0 00	a 25 00
Bacon, Hams, per lb	15 a 16	Lime, (from store)	
Bacon, Sides, per lb	14 a 15	Rockport, 1 50	a 1 60
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb	12 a 13	Rockland 0 00	a 1 65
Bagging, Jute, per yard	12 a 13	Molasses, per gallon,	
Bale Rope, per lb	10 a 12½	Cuba, hhds	50 a 52
Feathers, per lb	65 a 90	do bbls	22 a 25
Flour, per bbl	00 a 12 50	do hhds	00 a 45
Double Extra	00 a 00	Syrup, bbls	45 a 60
Double Extra	00 a 00	do N. O.	80 a 90
Rope, per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb	
Corn Meal, per bushel	0 95 a 0 97½	Cut	6 a 6
Domestics,		Oils, per gallon,	
Sheeting, per yard	12 a 13	Sperm	0 00 a 5 00
Yarn, per 5 lb	60 a 1 25	Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
Feathers, per lb	65 a 90	Machine	1 75 a 2 00
Fish, per bbl,		Kerosene	25 a 26
Mackerel, No. 1	5 00 a 5 00	Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 00
No. 2	4 00 a 4 50	Potatoes,	
No. 3	3 00 a 3 00	Sweet	80 a 1 00
Herring,		Irish, bbl	4 25 a 5 50
Best	8 00 a 9 00	Provisions, N. C. Bacon	
No. 1	6 00 a 6 00	Hams	15 a 18
No. 2	4 00 a 4 50	Sides	12½ a 13
Mullets	3 50 a 4 00	Shoulders	10½ a 11
Flour, per bbl, North'n	00 a 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
Mackerel	00 a 00	Western Bacon	
No. 1	00 a 12 50	(Smoked)	
No. 2	00 a 10 00	Hams	16 a 17
No. 3	7 00 a 8 00	Middlings	11½ a 12
Family	7 a 7½	Shoulders	10 a 10½
Flour, per bbl, North'n	00 a 00	(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 50 a 11 50	Middlings	10½ a 12
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Shoulders	10½ a 10½
No. 2 Super.	5 00 a 5 75	Hams, N. C., do	00 a 00
North Carolina,		do Northern	10 a 11
Family	10 00 a 10 50	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	do Northern	20 a 25
No. 2 Super.	6 50 a 7 00	Cheese	16 a 16½
Gunny Bags	25 a 28	Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Guano, Peruvian,		City Mess	19 00 a 19 50
Per ton	00 00 a 85 00	Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Grain, per bushel,		Rump	16 00 a 17 00
Corn	0 5 a 101½	Salt, Alum, per	
Oats	60 a 65	bag 2 bush	1 50 a 2 00
Rice	8 a 9	Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8 a 9	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Hides, per lb	7 a 8	Fremstore	0 00 a 1 00
Green	6 a 7	American	0 00 a 1 50
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb,	
Hay, per 100 lbs,		Porto Rico	10 a 10½
Eastern	0 00 a 1 60	C	11 a 11½
Northern	1 20 a 1 35	B	11½ a 11½
Iron, per lb,		A	11½ a 12
English, assd	5 a 8	Crushed	12½ a 00
American, rods	4 a 10	Soap, per lb,	
American,		Northern	5 a 8
shoeing	3 a 00	Shingles, per M,	
Sacks	00 a 00	Contract	6 50 a 9 00
Hoop,		Common	2 25 a 2 75
per ton	00 00 a 75 00	Staves, per M,	
Liquors, per gal, (duty)		W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 4 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Brandy	2 00 a 4 00	Timber, per M,	
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 3 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	1 00 a 3 00	Mill, logs	12 00 a 18 00
Holland	3 00 a 4 00	Mill, scantling	00 00 a 00 00
do Aquavit	3 00 a 4 00	Mill, inch board	12 00 a 00 00
do Cherry	2 25 a 4 00	Tallow, per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

July 24, 1873.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—There has been a decided falling off in trade during the current week. At the "Produce Exchange" there was not so much enquiry existing for either Rosin or spirits Turpentine, and there was not so much done in the way of transactions. The enquiry though not so heavy as it was the past week has, nevertheless, been good, and we notice a decided improvement in Rosins. In the principal articles of merchandize comprising the wholesale grocery and provision market there has existed a good country as well as local consumptive demand, and this branch of trade shows little variation of prices. The market as a whole, however, wears the appearance of mid-summer generally, and many of the leading merchants are retiring from active business to the usual summer reaction, caring not to increase their stocks but purchasing only to supply their current demands. The scarcity of tonnage and the small export demand for Spirits Turpentine has caused a feeling of despondency to pervade the market and holders have sacrificed their receipts at the prices generally offered by buyers, Sales Have however been in good demand for spot and future delivery, and have advanced materially over last week's figures. The movement has been principally for future delivery, the stock of common grades on spot being small and a very small quantity has changed hands. Crude Turpentine. The demand both for export and home consumption the week has been larger than usual, and the receipts being light sellers have been enabled to obtain better prices. At the close of the week, however, the market is not so firm and sellers anticipate a decline. Tar. The stock of Tar has decreased almost to a fraction. The receipts were extremely small and prices have advanced about 20 cents. COTTON. The market has been more buoyant during the week and we have to report an advance of ¼ to ½ cent. The stock by rail export has continued to decrease and when last taken did not exceed 700 bales. This is principally held by exporters and has not been offered on market only to small extent. Grain. There was no arrivals of cargoes and very little animation has existed in the open market. Dealers are well supplied and the changes from store are few and of little importance. Provisions.—A dull feeling has pervaded the market all the week, but prices have shown no important decline, and the market is written quiet but steady. Dry Goods—The trade has not assumed much larger proportions than were noted in our last review. The trade in Summer fabrics is still lively, and retailers are having a fair season, and are sacrificing, to a considerable extent, their stocks to keep from moving them in the Fall changes of business houses. Money—The demand for money this week has been as large as usual at this season of the year. In the open money market there is only a light business being done, but the banks are having frequent calls for loans on collateral security and are discounting acceptable paper at unchanged rates. Money, however, is not easy, and the merchants generally complain of the extreme difficulty in making collections. Those who have advanced on the growing crops are receiving little or no returns. The changes of prices of the leading articles of produce, and the special features of the market for the week, were as follows:

COTTON.—Under the influence of better telegraphic reports from New York and Liverpool during the earlier part of the week, the market was firmer and our quotations were advanced ¼@½ cent. Since Saturday there has been no new features developed in the market and to-day it closes steady at our quotations below. We give place to day, with pleasure, to an article which we copy from our valuable exchange, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, which paper, commenting upon the situation of the Cotton trade, offers the following:

"Our readers are aware that during the past few weeks there has been a severe contest going on in the cotton market between the operators for higher and lower prices. The bulls hold a large number of contracts for July and August, and believed that there was not enough deliverable cotton in the country to fill them. To make the matter doubly sure they have been shipping to Liverpool considerable lots—in fact it is said they shipped all that was tendered to them. As 20 cents here is equivalent to 10¼d gold, including only ½d freight and the usual charges, the loss to the shipper is over $12 per bale, even presuming that our low middling will go middling there, which is doubtful. But however great the loss the bulls consider that it would be more than made good to them in the higher prices they would secure on the maturing contracts they hold. These facts becoming known to the bears they organized also; first, they resolved to sell no more contracts for July or August unless they had or could get the cotton against it; and second, they agreed to deliver the cotton on all contracts sold for July, forcing the bulls to store or ship, or sell and break the market. Here was certainly a very square fight, and which way the scales would turn appeared to outsiders doubtful. The improving crop reports, however, seem to have given the advantage to the bears. In view of them, all legitimate demand for cotton ceased; spinners did not want it at the ruling prices, and shippers could do nothing in the face of our higher rates. Hence there was plenty of cotton for delivery, and it turned in pretty freely; in fact, street report says that one of the contending parties is now crying 'hold enough.'"—Just at this point appears a letter from Mr. B. F. Nourse, of Boston, advising spinners, in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the goods trade to shut up their mills, making their summer vacation a month longer than usual, and intimating that they might sell their present stock of cotton, as it seems to be in such demand in New York, and buy it in at a very much lower rate later on. This letter has added another element of weakness to the market, and although the situation at present is a little shaky. As legitimate trade, both in raw material and in goods, is suffering from the effects of the present cornering operations, no outside sympathy is felt for the losing side. There is a moral to our little story, but we think we will defer it."

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 13,883 bales against 15,181 bales last week, 12,428 bales the previous week and 17,686 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,552,169 bales against 2,703,608 bales for the same period of 1871-72, showing an increase since September 1, 1872, of 848,561 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 23,573 bales of which 21,387 were to Great Britain, 656 bales to France, and 1,550 bales to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 177,561 bales.

The receipts at our port for the week were 206 bales. The exports were 478 bales and the stock when last taken was 769 bales. The sales for the week reach a total of 72 bales at figures from 9 to 19 cents ¾ lb. We quote as follows:

Low Ordinary	9 cents.
Ordinary	14 "
Good Ordinary	15 "
Strict Good Ordinary	17 "
Low Middling	17½ "
Strict Low Middling	18 "
Middling	18 "
Strict Middling	19 "

ROSIN.—The movement in Spot Rosins during the past week has been very small, but in futures (which at the request of the members of the Produce Exchange we are not allowed to report) there has been a large movement and the sales reported for the week foot 10,000 barrels. The movement in Spot Rosin (which we are allowed to report) for the week has been as follow: At the "Exchange" on the first day (Friday) there was considerable interest manifested in Spot Rosins and the market became firmer, and both strained and fine grades advanced. The sales transpired were as follows: 1,000 barrels strained at $2 35; 1,500 barrels do at $2 37½; 200 barrels Opaque at $2 50; 187 barrels Pale at $3 to $3 50, and 100 barrels extra do at $5 00, $2 70, $3 and $3 12. Futures were in good request and the sales were 3,000 barrels July, August and September delivery, buyers and sellers option, at P. N. T. Saturday there was a good demand for Spot Rosin, but holders were very firm and were asking figures higher than the views of buyers. Futures were also firm and active and 2,000 barrels changed hands July, August and September, P. N. T. Monday Spot Rosin was sought after but holders still demanded higher rates and the sales were confined to small sales at an advance of 5 cts. Tuesday there was still a brisk demand for Spot Rosin but no transactions were effected owing to the difference of opinion in regard to prices between buyers and sellers. At the Exchange future speculations were carried on extensively and 3,000 barrels strained changed hands at P. N. T. Wednesday there was no dealings in either spot or futures, and to-day, Thursday at the close of this report the market is nominal, but is quoted firm at $2 40 for strained spot.

No. 2.—There has existed an extremely light demand and we have been unable to ascertain of any transactions.

No. 1.—There was only one small lot changed hands during the week—owing to the light transactions we have been unable to obtain the correct condition of the market.

Pale—Only a moderate enquiry has existed for Pale except for the finest quality, and the transactions were light owing to the extreme high prices sellers are holding at.

The receipts for the week 14,824 bbls. against 14,193 bbls. for last week show only a small increase. The exports for the week 12,223 bales against 8,342 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 3,886 bbls. The stock in market is 52,326 bbls. in yard and 5,900 bbls afloat, against 48,110 bbls. in yard and 7,520 bbls. afloat for last week. Showing a small increase. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 40
No. 2	2 50
Extra No. 2	2 55
Low No. 1	2 75
No. 1	3 00
Extra No. 1	3 25
Low Pale	3 50
Pale	4 50@3 75@4
Window Glass	5 50@5 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE — The Spirits Turpentine market during the past week has been in anything but a healthy condition. From the opening of the week up to the close there was a dull feeling pervading and sellers found it hard indeed to effect sales, even on a declining market, and consequently the business of the week has been small and unsatisfactory. We left the market at the close of our last review quiet and weak at 40 cents. The first day of the present week the dullness continued and the market opened at a decline of ¼ cent. The second day (Saturday) there was no improvement visible and the market was weak and further declined ¼ cent. The third day (Monday) the market showed a slight improvement and the sales were at an advance corresponding to the decline of the previous day. Since Monday the market has been quiet and easy at 39 cents, a decline of ½ cent. The receipts for the week 3,822 casks against 3,387 casks for last week, show an increase of 435 casks. The exports for the week were 7,521 casks against 6,331 casks for last week, also show an increase of 993 casks. The stock in market is 5,477 casks against 9,170 casks for last week, shows a decrease of 3,693 casks. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	50 casks at 39½ cts	₱	gal.
Saturday	387 "	" 39	"
Monday	845 "	" 39½	"
Tuesday	25 "	" 39½	"
Wednesday	575 "	" 39½	"
Do	100 "	" P. N. T.	
Do	100 "	" P. N. T.	
Thursday, 10	"	" 39	"

Future delivery.

CRUDE TURPENTINE The market has exhibited an upward movement during the week and we have an advance to note on former quotations. The firmness of the rosin market, backed by the good demand existing from distillers and the light quantity being received, inspired receivers with more confidence and buyers to offer sales were compelled to pay higher rates. The market ruled unchanged up to Monday, but on that day, the firmness spoken of above, prevailed and an advance of 10 cents was gained on yellow dip and virgin. During the remainder of the week nothing has transpired to effect our quotations and to-day the market closes steady at $2 for Hard, and $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin—free of extra. The receipts for the week 1,916 bbls. against 2,842 bbls. for last week, show a falling off of 926 bbl. The exports were 225 bbls. and the stock on hand 1,218 bbls. against 1,761 bbls. for last week. The sales for the week were as follows:

	Yellow Dip	Hard	Dip	Virgin
Friday	175	$2 00	$3 10	$3 10
Saturday	150	2 00	3 10	3 10
Do.	140	2 00	3 10	3 15
Monday	200	2 00	3 20	3 20
Tuesday	162	2 00	3 20	3 20
Wednesday	115	2 00	3 20	3 20
Thursday	275	2 00	3 20	3 20

Subject to extra.

TAR. There has been a strong feeling exhibited in the market during the past week, owing principally to the meagre receipts and to the limited stock in market, and we have to report a considerable advance. On Friday the market opened early at $2 25, but week's quotations and the highest figures of the day were made at three figures. On Saturday morning the market opened firmer with light offerings and no advances were obtained; in the evening a good lot was offered on market and sold at an advance of 25 cents. Monday the sales were at previous prices, but on Tuesday morning sellers obtained a further advance of 5 cents. Since then and up to the close the market has ruled very steady at $3 50 per bbl. The receipts for the week were [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and show a large increase. The exports for the week were [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and show a large increase. The stock in market is [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and shows a decrease. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	[illegible]		
Saturday	[illegible]		
Monday	[illegible]		
Tuesday	[illegible]		
Wednesday	[illegible]		
Thursday	[illegible]		
Friday	[illegible]		

In Order.

GRAIN [illegible] The receipts for the week [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and show a large increase. The exports for the week were [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and show a large increase. The stock in market is [illegible] against [illegible] for last week, and shows a decrease. The sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	[illegible]		
Saturday	[illegible]		
Monday	[illegible]		
Tuesday	[illegible]		
Wednesday	[illegible]		
Thursday	[illegible]		
Friday	[illegible]		

In Order.

Future delivery.

The receipts and sales to-day [illegible] change in the market as the supply of corn, both in Philadelphia and Baltimore, is large and most of the receipts from those points are of inferior quality, consequently [illegible]. The market shows no decline as prices in sacks from store. The receipts for the week 8,629 bushels against 15,397 bushels for last week, shows a falling off of 6,767 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia 2,395 bushels; from Baltimore 3,250 bushels; by schooner Ben 2,500 bushels, and by W. & W. R. R. 375 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85@87 cents for mixed and 85@97 cents for white according to [illegible] sacks. ——Oats—At present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from store at 67½@70 cents per bushel, sacks included. ——Peas—The light stock and very limited receipts continue to influence the market and prices have advanced. The demand for Clay and Cow peas are good, but fancy qualities are in light request. We quote Cow at $1 50 and Clay at $1 50@$1 60, and White at $1 75 ₱ bushel. ——Rice—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the retail trade. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8½@8¾ cents ₱ lb. ——Corn Meal—The market is a little stronger, but no advance is mentioned. The city meals are selling at 95@102½ cents ₱ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market of the past week has been wholly without a distinctive feature, if we except the dullness which has set in to correspond to the decline of the Northern and Western markets. There has been no positive decline declared, but from the present feeling it is evident that there will not much longer be a continuance of the present prices. North Carolina bacon has been in good enquiry, but the stock is small and transactions are only on a limited scale. The demands principally are for hams, the enquiry existing for sides and shoulders being quite small. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 9@10 cents for shoulders, 11@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ for hog round and 17½@18½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 9 @9½ cents for shoulders, 11½@11½ cents for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 10½@10½ cents for sides. ——Lard—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11½@12 cents ₱ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ₱ lb.

EGGS—There is a larger supply at present than there has been for some weeks past. In consequence of this there is a falling off in the demand, and dealers find it impossible to pay more than 18@20 cents ₱ dozen.

PEANUTS—For the past month or so the market has been very steady, with a fair export demand and light receipts and small stocks. The trade has reached a healthy state and dealers confidently state it as their opinion that the price will go up. The New York *American Grocer*, of last Saturday, commenting upon the condition of the trade, says:

"The stock of Wilmington, Virginia and Tennessee is about 30,000 bags, or 100,000 bushels, less than at this season for years past. On account of low prices Africans were not imported last year, and the stock is not one-fourth the usual quantity. Most of the stock is in a few hands, who are disposed to wait for future development. Within the last thirty days the market has been fairly active, and prices advanced fully 25 per cent. Messrs. Worth & Worth, of Wilmington, N. C., advise us 'that the present crop has well nigh come forward, and that the growing crop will be unusually small, no matter how fine the yield. At the time of planting prices ruled so low farmers planted but half of a crop, and the yield will not be more than one-half to two-thirds what it has been heretofore.' We quote: Wilmington, fair to prime, at $1 40 @ $1 60; do. fancy to extra fancy, $1 80 @ $2 00; Virginia, fair to prime, $1 50 @ $1 75; do. fancy to extra fancy, $2 00 @ $2 25; Tennessee, fair to prime, $1 12½ @ $1 25; do. fancy to extra fancy, $1 35 @ $1 50. The prospect is that Peanuts will range higher than they did two years ago when Virginia nuts sold at $3 25, Wilmington $3, and Tennessee nuts at $2 00 @ $2 10. Although peanut land produces cotton well, there is too much wind on the coast, and those who have tried planting the staple are not encouraged to attempt to substitute it, and the chances are that another year peanuts will be largely planted, if prices rule high this season."

We quote as follows:

Ordinary	$ 70 to 75
Prime	90 to 1 00
Extra Prime	1 15 to 1 20
Fancy	1 25 to 1 30

HAY. There has been a good demand for Hay during the week, both export and consumptive demand being large. Prices have, however, shown very little if any improvement, and we quote the market steady at the following rates:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 35@1 40
Eastern	1 65@1 75

FERTILIZERS The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77½ cash; do. do. Guanape, $70; Chincha Lobitos, $53 time; $48 cash; $45 to $50; Ruhl's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $50; Wando Guano, $70; do. do., $67½; Navassa Guano, $55 cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $45, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Bay State Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Wando's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52½; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. Dissolved Bone, $40; do. do. No. 1 Phosphate Lime, $60; Bigger & Entz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $55 time.

SALT. The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 15@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ sack.

WOOD—Wood is scarce, pine and oak being in limited supply only, while hickory is entirely out of the market. Pine is wanted, but for other qualities there is little or no demand. We quote cord wood by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$2 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Split Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Hickory	3 50@3 75

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $3 50, and Heart at $3 50 ₱ M.

CATTLE.—Very few are being brought in at present, though the demand is quite limited and butchers purchases are such as will meet their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6c. Sheep's ₱ lb. on foot. Sheep a goodly number of droves have been brought in and butchers are well supplied. Sells at $2 to $3, as to quality.

FREIGHTS. The changes of rates in freight during the week have been few. By coastwise the amount of tonnage is about equal to the enquiry for berths, but by foreign vessels they are extremely high and wanted. Lumber dealers are offering full rates for charters, but produce offering shipment is quite small.

While Butler is preparing to bluff his way into the chair of Governor Andrew, his carpet-bag son-in-law, Adelbert Ames, is being put forward for Governor of Mississippi. One State is in the zenith of its power and influence, the other is swamped in debt and degradation. The election of Butler would go far toward destroying the influence of Massachusetts, while that of Ames would be an additional misfortune to the oppressed taxpayers of Mississippi.

The recent attempt to extradite the editor of the New York *Sun*, for an alleged libel in exposing the frauds of the Washington Ring, for trial before the Police Court of the District of Columbia, without a jury, awakened almost instantaneously attention all over the country. This shows that the interest in trial by jury is national; and the manner in which it has been manifested indicates that the determination to maintain that right is, as the attachment to it is, all-pervading.

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, July 23—6 P. M.—Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent. Sterling Exchange dull. Gold ranged from 115⅞ to 116⅛. Government securities very firm and steady, closing strong. State Bonds dull.

Commercial.

Cotton dull and nominal; sales 450 bales; middling 21 cents. Southern flour dull and drooping; common to fair extra $6 40 to $8; good to choice to 8 05@10 75. Wheat opened a shade firmer and closed heavy and declining with a very moderate export demand; new white 90 cents. Corn heavy—demand moderate; western mixed 54 to 56 cents. Pork firm—new mess $17 25. Beef quiet and steady at $9 to $10 50 for plain mess; $11 25 to $12 50 for extra mess. Lard lower—western steam 8 to 8⅛ to 8⅝ cents. Spirits turpentine dull at 43 to 44½ cents. Rosin quiet at $3 to $3 05. Tallow quiet at 8¼ to 8½ cents. Freights to Liverpool steady. Cotton by sailing vessel 5-16 to ⅜ per cent.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 160 bales; gross receipts 222 bales; the futures closed strong with sales of 15,500 bales, as follows: July, 20 11-16 to 20 13-16 cents; August, 19 11-16 to 19⅞ cents; September 18⅞ cents; October, 17 13-16 to 17⅞ cents; November 17⅛ to 17 11-16 cents; December 17 9-16 to 17 11-16 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 20½ cents.

AUGUSTA, July 23—6 P. M.—Cotton steady—middling 18 cents; receipts 38 bales; sales 118 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 23—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet; low middling 18½ cents; receipts 248 bales; shipments 65 bales; stock on hand 9,625 bales.

MOBILE, July 23—6 P. M.—C

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1873.

THE BEAUREGARD RESOLUTIONS.

RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW ORLEANS.

[From the New Orleans Picayune, July [illegible].]

The mass meeting of our citizens at the Exposition Hall last evening, to inaugurate the new party movement, was a grand success, many being forced to retire on account of the hall not being of sufficient dimensions to hold the press.

The audience was composed of all classes of our citizens, both white and colored, the latter, if possible, predominating.

Over the platform hung the national colors, in the centre of which hung the inscription:

EQUAL RIGHTS—ONE FLAG—ONE COUNTRY—ONE PEOPLE.

Col. J. D. Hill called the meeting to order, and in a few words nominated Dr. I. N. Marks to the chair, who taking his seat amid loud applause, Col. Hill then proceeding, read the list of officers, they taking their seats on the platform.

Mr. Marks then said: We come here to-night, I hope and trust in God, to lay upon the altar of our country all the prejudices of the past, to recognize all citizens of the United States as equals before the law, and, as I trust, to unanimously ratify the manifesto sent forth by a committee of one hundred citizens of Louisiana, composed equally of the two races, which, I trust, has inaugurated a new era, not only in our own State, but through the length and breadth of our entire land.

Mr. Marks here read the resolutions adopted by the Committee of One Hundred Citizens and published yesterday in the Picayune.

Mr. Marks then resumed: Fellow citizens, you will perceive that these declarations are specifically made. They are set forth in fair, unmistakable, undisguised language; there is nothing concealed in a solitary line of the entire document. We mean just what we say, and we believe that if all these recommendations be carried into practical effect there will be neither peace nor prosperity nor good government in Louisiana.

Mr. Marks also referred to the resolution recommending equal rights in the public schools, and referred to article 135 of the State constitution, which so provides. A voice from the crowd here asked, "Will you send your children to the public school?" To which Mr. Marks responded by informing the audience that those who disagreed with the object for which the meeting was called could leave the room; but if they stayed they must listen respectfully and without interruption.

Mr. Marks introduced Mr. T. F. [illegible]lain, of West Baton Rouge, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MR. [illegible].

Mr. President, friends and fellow citizens: We have assembled here to-day for the purpose of considering the propositions set forth in the resolutions which have already been presented to you.

But in our State, and in other Southern States, these wholesome ma[illegible] have been in part or wholly ignored. In many places a desperate and lawless party has striven to wrest from the colored man of the rights to which he is entitled under the laws of the United States and of this State. Such men deny the [illegible] that every part should pay obedience to the will of the whole; that the community should guard the rights of each individual member, and that each member should submit to the laws of the majority. They have instituted a vile system of anarchy, and therefore there exists a sense [illegible] insecurity for life or property among our citizens, especially in those country parishes, which cover [illegible] some of our State with disgrace[illegible] have they given up [illegible] of visiting with murder, [illegible] and arson, those persons who [illegible] victims of right and justice to the colored people are in conflict with their own. They have loudly proclaimed themselves the superior race, who[illegible] they blasphemously assert [illegible] by the fiat of Almighty God; and have announced their determination to keep down, to depress and to degrade the colored people by every means in their power, whether legitimate or unlawful.

But we have to-day met upon a platform which [illegible] and abrogates the [illegible] brutal and debasing [illegible] consideration [illegible] account of which the colored race has been so long oppressed. We [illegible] have now met upon the broad [illegible] and [illegible] equal [illegible] and equal rights with all mankind.

The third resolution proclaims [illegible] and advocacy by speech and pen [illegible] of the equal and [illegible] exercise by every citizen of Louisiana of every civil and political right guaranteed by the law and constitution of the United States and by the laws of honor, brotherhood and fair dealing.

We claim these rights [illegible] according to law and equity, while at the same time we tender our [illegible] acknowledgements to our Southern friends for their ample, though tardy recognition of them.

Under the same category may be mentioned the fourth resolution, which binds the signers of these resolutions to maintain and advocate the right of every citizen of Louisiana [illegible] every advantage [illegible] solely by the white race, [illegible] public vehicles, [illegible] the public schools, places of public resort generally, railroads, and [illegible] and industrial institutions. For the liberal policy and the wise judicious concessions [illegible] I am confident that the colored people will be duly gratified, and, moreover, will be pleased to manifest their appreciative sentiments when occasion gives the opportunity.

It is by the practical application of these principles that the colored people will be able to decide as to the sincerity and influence of the unification party, and to judge whether the illiberal prejudices that have heretofore attended the mere circumstance of their birth and lack of education have been swept away, and that they are no longer considered mere despised hewers of wood and drawers of water, but that our white fellow-citizens have [illegible] them the opportunity, [illegible] that they themselves [illegible] for their moral, political and intellectual improvement; and that should there be any rivalry between the two races in the everlasting march of progress, the one will be armed with as equal advantages as the other.

They wished both to keep the colored people in a state of degrading ignorance, and at the same time to attach them as serfs to their soil, in the mistaken idea that thereby they would be the better laborers.

We all know that such conduct is repugnant and contrary to the all-wise designs of our Creator, who hath shown us by His prophets and evangelists that He is no respecter of persons; and besides that, none will deny that the colored man is even now preeminent in the march of progress, and he is bound and impelled by the current of events to advance and maintain his honorable position.

Old Joe Davis, the brother of Jeff. Davis, the Confederate President, and Jeff. Davis himself, thought very different when they sold their magnificent plantation at the "Cut-off" to their former slaves, the brothers Montgomery, who have managed them and their extensive store with such prudence, thrift and economy, that they have not only paid off every tittle of the large purchase money, but they have realized a fortune of over half a million dollars, and are daily adding to it.

* * * * *

Now that the senseless prejudices against the colored race bid fair to become a thing of the past, let us consider what valid claim they have upon the forbearance and good feeling of the white race. Remember, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that I myself sprang from the ranks of the people when the heaven inspired proclamation of emancipation of our martyred Abraham Lincoln first appeared, and I, therefore, thoroughly estimate the advantages presented in the resolutions now before us, and cast my voice for their [illegible] practical adoption.

[illegible]

The great struggle culminated in the overthrow of slavery and the securing to this wronged and [illegible] race its political rights, through and by the legislative enactments of our national Congress.

Need I say here what great party achieved these unparalled triumphs? I think it needless; but a great party had struggled, and struggled successfully, with unreasoning prejudice and passion, and the consequence is that a race of bondmen have been elevated to the proud position of American citizens. Their bonds have been broken and their fetters destroyed, and from the degradation of chattels they have passed to the lofty level of manhood and American citizenship.

* * * * *

If this is true of that party who have done for us all enumerated above, is it to be wondered at that those who combatted this party from first to last, and on this very account, should be found refusing to acknowledge our civil rights. Is it to be wondered at that the Southerners, who from the very foundation of their being, as I before remarked, were filled with unreasoning prejudice and wicked hate against us, have still put forth all their great powers to render inoperative the laws passed for the benefit of his former slaves? No. The greater wonder is that to-day he is found in his native State, standing side by side with his former slaves, extending to them his hand, and saying: "Let bygones be bygones. For us is the future. Henceforth, hand in hand, we go together in the race of life. We, as white men, cast to the ground the prejudices of our forefathers, and of ourselves. Recognizing in your deliverance the inscrutable disposition of Almighty God, and the irrevocable decree of destiny, we will no longer throw obstacles in your pathway, but, by our influence, aid, and countenance help to light up your future pathway, which has hitherto been so dark. Even as the fetters of slavery have been stricken from your limbs and dashed to the ground, so have the fetters of prejudice and hate been torn from our minds and dashed to the winds, to be known no more, forever."

Instead of shrinking from your bounden duty, you would approach it hopeful of success. Instead of wantonly suppressing the dictates of an unquieted conscience you would manfully accept the issue, and cherishing sound convictions, based on justice, humanity and truth, appeal to the hearts, minds and consciences of your people, to rise above the unreasonable prejudice of the past, and to do unto us what you would have us do unto you.

And now, secondly, what would be the effect of such an action on your part? Why, sirs, this vexed question would be easily solved. It would lead to a full and unconditional recognition of the civil rights of the colored man as a member of the great human family and as a part of the body politic.

In acknowledgement of their just claims for services rendered in days gone by, and a full reparation for injuries done them heretofore, and according to them full and entire equality of human rights, with no discriminating laws or proscriptive actions on account of their color, then would your State and her people take courage, slowly, possibly almost imperceptibly, and by degrees she would emerge from her troubles and adversities, and, under the guidance of her best citizens—white, colored, native or by adoption—of ability, honesty and moral worth, she would arouse from her lethargy, and, under the fostering care of all whose interests are alike, present a picture of contentment, unity, happiness and prosperity. When, and only when you will do this, the people of this State will have a claim upon her colored citizens.

Having performed your whole duty in yielding your influence and protection to them, you can then consistently demand their allegiance. Remove every cause of our complaints against you and destroy every pretext of policy or evasion; first protect, and after secure allegiance. You have used the crushing process, now try a conciliating one.

But, gentlemen of Louisiana, you must not expect to accomplish all this without trials and troubles. You will find men who will heap obloquy upon these white men who have initiated this "beginning of the end." They will be stigmatized as losing all love and homage for their ancient customs and usages of *ante bellum* times, and as being lost to all honor, integrity and devotion for the Lost Cause; that they have sunk so low as to be compelled to seek the level of the negro, and a hundred other such sensational, unnatural charges; but meet them with determination and firmness. Tell these croakers that in surrendering your prejudices and recognizing the civil rights of the colored man, you only yield to him as a freeman of the United States, that to which he is entitled as such.

Ask him who would upbraid you, what has the negro done? They have committed no sin; you cannot say that they deserve punishment for sins never committed.

We, the colored people, are, I repeat, guilty of no crime. You, the white people of this State, if you had taken the proper course, would have easily acquired the confidence of the colored people, and have had the Government in your hands, and the Northern men who would have been placed in office would have been placed there because of his moral worth, and not as has been, from necessity. But to the contrary, your course was such as to satisfy the colored man that he could not trust you, and he firmly believed, of his own accord, that the moment you came into power you would deprive him of his civil and political rights. You, by your own action, forfeited entirely the confidence of the colored people of this State.

* * *

Year after year have we waited and hoped for the consummation of the last closing act of our great life's drama, the full and unconditional recognition of our civil rights.

Year after year you have kept us from the full enjoyment of them [illegible] in the charmed circle of [illegible] and temporary expedients, but to-day we feel that, by your present action, these questions are to be no longer evaded.

You can not shut your eyes, nor close your ears to the demands of your State, and so deep are these interests bound upon the preservation of your State that you must meet the issue fairly and fearlessly.

Let all those, both white and colored, having an interest in the future welfare and prosperity of the State put aside faint-heartedness, and openly and stand upon the grand principles which must and will live, despite the efforts of tyranny to overthrow them or a prejudiced policy to check their expression.

The general scope and tendency of this movement must be beneficial if carried out in an honest, manly manner. It has for its object the downfall of hereditary prejudices, the obliteration of past usages and customs, and the fair acknowledgement of the civil rights, privileges and immunities which pertain to any man created in the image of his Maker, and guaranteed to him by the constitution and laws of the land. Said laws are and must be fundamental in all just free governments, and it is impossible for any one to stand by and see them ignored or permit them to be violated or denied.

* *

When reason and justice shall have assumed their sway and the safeguards of citizenship vouchsafed to all men alike, intelligence and love of State will predominate and vice and corruption disappear from our borders, confusion and discord give way to peace and harmony, and the races which now inhabit this State will encounter no more turmoil, witness no more bloodshed. In short, with an unqualified recognition of the rights of the colored man, the last lingering vestige of slavery will be swept away; violence and fraud will no longer be employed to carry political issues; the State will become a paradise when all men coequal, one with another, will employ all their efforts and energies to restore her to her pristine beauty and prosperity; her citizens rescued from the threatened danger of internal strife and continued commotion; her commerce restored to its wonted position; her finances the pride of her citizens; the load of taxation shall roll from their shoulders, and the love and devotion of all her inhabitants shall be the avant couriers of her future greatness.

* * * * *

E. J. Ellis, Esq., was announced by the President to be the next speaker; he not responding, Mr. Marks introduced Col. J. M. Lewis, who said:

SPEECH OF MR. LEWIS.

I am not going to make any speech. I think there has been enough said. I indorse it all. They are my sentiments. There has been article after article in the press, to the effect that there have been no pledges given by the colored people of what they intend to do to carry out this unification movement.

Now, as far as the colored people are concerned, I have no doubt that if the white people will carry out their part, we will do our share. But, in order that there may be some pledge this document has been prepared.

Col. Lewis read the following:

We, the undersigned, firmly convinced that the movement of reconciliation inaugurated under the auspices of the Committee of One Hundred, is the only means by which confidence may be restored among the people of Louisiana, every citizen secured in the quiet enjoyment of his civil and political rights, order re-established in her finances and prosperity developed upon her soil, unhesitatingly accord it a sincere and conscientious support with the same ardor with which we participated in its inception.

In order, therefore, still further to develop and strengthen this movement and deduce therefrom its natural results, we publicly declare that so soon as the existing opposition against the enjoyment of our rights to be admitted on an equal footing with other citizens in places of public amusement and public resort, to receive equal accommodations in public conveyances, steamboats and in public hotels, admission in public schools and public institutions of learning shall have ceased, and so soon as our fellow-citizens will be disposed to divide the Governmental powers equally between the two races inhabiting our State, that each race may thus be equally protected, we pledge ourselves to unite all our influence and our energies with those of our fellow-citizens in a common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding with the resources of the country, to investigate and correct the public debt, to suppress unnecessary offices, to diminish largely the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public office, the useless multiplicity and extravagant compensation of offices being among the principal causes of the public demoralization and disorder, and, in a word, to secure to Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic and patriotic government.

This pledge we publicly make and engage our honor to maintain. We will add that we believe ourselves sufficiently authorized to affirm that the masses of our colored fellow-citizens, who equally with ourselves have the welfare of Louisiana at heart, will, with this understanding, promptly become the adherents, supporters and advocates of the reconciliation movement.

ARISTIDE MARY,
P. BONSEIGNEUR,
DR. L. ROUDANEZ,
WM. MOODY,
JAMES LEWIS,
D. RILLIEUX,
WM. RANDOLPH,
C. C. ANTOINE.

The President then declared the meeting adjourned, and the immense assembly slowly dispersed.

STATE NEWS.

A first class tailor is wanted at Weldon.

Four prisoners escaped from the Asheville jail last Saturday night.

Capt. Woodson, of the Raleigh News, has joined the Friends of Temperance.

Berry, the notorious revenue detective at Raleigh, has been superseded by A. M. Crane, of Virginia.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: We are informed that the United States troops stationed at Charlotte have received "marching orders." They will proceed to some point further South.

We learn from the Lincoln Progress that the store of Mr. L. D. Black, at Cherryville, was burned by an incendiary on the morning of the 10th inst. Loss between $1,000 and $6,000 and no insurance.

The Asheville Expositor says: At the examination of the candidates for West Point, on last Monday, W. M. Gash, of Buncombe county, received the appointment. Mr. Gash is said to be a young man of more than ordinary promise and capacity.

The Raleigh News says: W. D. Cooke, Esq., is engaged in making a thorough revision and correction of the map of the State, and to obtain the necessary information he has addressed letters to the Registers of Deeds in the several counties, with a tracing of each county.

A special to the Petersburg Appeal, from High Point, dated on Friday says: The handle factory at High Point, N. C., together with about one thousand dollars worth of handles, was burned on yesterday. The entire loss is from fifteen to sixteen thousand dollars; insurance five thousand dollars.

The Asheville Pioneer says: On Tuesday last the body of Caroline Cooper, colored, was found floating in Cane Creek, near the residence of widow Young, twelve or fourteen miles from this place. It is not known how she was drowned, the Coroner's investigation failing to throw any light on the subject. She was last seen alive on Monday.

The Raleigh News says: Two petitions were received at the Governor's office yesterday, one from the citizens of Beaufort county, and the other from the citizens of Craven, asking the commutation of the death sentence of Hardy Jones, an old colored man, convicted of murder, to imprisonment for life. The petition is largely signed by the most prominent citizens of the two counties.

The Raleigh News says: We are glad to learn that Hon. M. W. Ransom has accepted an invitation to deliver the annual address at the Fair of the Roanoke and Tar River Association, which is to be held at Weldon in October next, on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st. The powers of this distinguished North Carolinian as an orator are too well known by the people of this State to require a word of compliment at our hands. All will join us in saying that the Executive Committee could not have made a more acceptable selection.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line Railroad, held in Raleigh, on Friday, the following named gentlemen were unanimously elected a Board of Directors for the ensuing year: Dr. W. J. Hawkins, P. C. Cameron, W. W. Chamberlain, Col. Walter Clarke, Geo. W. Grice, J. B. Batchelor and Col. Geo. Little. By this Board, afterwards, Dr. W. J. Hawkins was elected President; Capt. A. B. Andrews, Superintendent; W. W. Vass, Treasurer; J. B. Gayle, Master Machinist; H. P. Guess, Road Master. The road is reported as being in excellent condition, and increasing rapidly in importance and its business, the receipts as compared with the previous year being 25 per cent. greater. All this we learn from the Raleigh News.

The following, from a correspondence of the Petersburg (Va.) Index, from this State, tells how Capt. John H. Thorp, one of the proprietors of the Rocky Mount Mail, had a piece of good luck:

"Joel Wells, Esq., a well known farmer of Nash, who has turned the globe for sixty-five years, died on Monday. He had many relations near and remote, but he disinherited them all. They are very poor and destitute. He left the bulk of his property to Capt. J. H. Thorp, an eminent young lawyer of Rocky Mount, who is not related, in anywise, to the old man, but who has been his attorney in all his business matters, which were few. No worthier man, nor more deserving—outside of the needy relations—could have fallen heir to such good luck. The devise will amount to $3,000 or $4,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, July 21—Night.—A large destructive fire occurred at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday. The Postoffice and office of the Whig and Tribune were among the buildings burned. The total loss was from $75,000 to $100,000, on which there was but little insurance.

MEMPHIS, July 21—Night.—The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi and North Alabama continue favorable. In a greater portion of Mississippi they are suffering for want of rain.

THE CHOLERA.

SIX MORE DEATHS AT MOUNT VERNON.

ITS RAVAGES AT EVANSVILLE AND COLUMBUS.

MOUNT VERNON, IND., July 21—Noon.—There were six deaths in town yesterday. Nearly half the population have fled.

Physicians and nurses are coming from neighboring towns.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 21—Noon.—There were six cholera deaths last week.

COLUMBUS, O., July 21—Noon.—Three convicts and one colored citizen died with the cholera yesterday.

CONNECTICUT.

THE ITALIAN SLAVERY QUESTION.

THE MATTER IN THE COURTS.

NEW HAVEN, July 21—Night.—Giovanni Glione, an Italian padrone, has been arrested in this city for holding four Italian children in a den in Oak street, supporting himself by their acting as musicians and boot-blacks. He has beaten some of them very severely. Prosecuting Attorney Blidenburg has filed complaints against him in the City Court for holding free persons in servitude in violation of the personal liberty bill of 1854. The cases were continued until the 23d inst., and Judge Harrison laid Glione under bonds of $1,000 on the last complaint. The Italian residents of this city are taking an interest in the details and they believe that this will lead to a thorough investigation. Eight of these padrones hold children in a state of virtual slavery.

FIELD CROPS, 1873.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FIELD CROPS.

The following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops, will be awarded at the Fifth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, to be held in the Fall of 1873:

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton, the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit; one bale to be exhibited:
Premium ... $100

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above:
Premium ... $25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre, by a boy not over eighteen years of age ... $20

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland or lowland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium ... $50 each

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of upland or low land; same regulations as above:
Premium ... $20 each

For largest crop of Corn on one acre of upland or lowland, made by a boy not over eighteen years of age ... $10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres, under same rules and regulations as for Cotton and Corn; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium ... [illegible]

OATS AND RYE.

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited:
Premium each ... $20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one acre, [illegible] and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample:
Premium ... [illegible]

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one acre. Same regulations as above Sweet Potatoes:
Premium ... [illegible]

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre ... [illegible]
Premium ... [illegible]
For largest yield of Stock Peas upon one acre ... [illegible]
For largest yield of Turnips upon one acre ... [illegible] regulations as other crops.
Premium, each ... [illegible]

HAY.

For largest yield Stack Pea vine Hay on one acre, one bale to be exhibited:
Premium ... [illegible]
For largest yield of Native Grass, one bale to be exhibited, quality and quantity to be considered:
Premium ... [illegible]

[illegible]

For the largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and donated to the committee:
Garden Peas ... [illegible]
Cucumbers ... 5
Tomatoes ... 5
Asparagus ... 5
Radish ... 5
Beets ... 5
Cabbage ... 5
Spring Irish Potatoes ... 5
Cellery ... 5
Cauliflowers ... 5
Peaches ... 5
Pears ... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Mish, Flowers and Concord ... 5

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Navassa Guano Company, of Wilmington.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Corn from four acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Cotton from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Oats from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Sweet Potatoes from four acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of Peanuts from four acres of upland.
The Navassa Guano to be used alone for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manure or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yields of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by committee appointed for the purpose by the Association.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of application and culture.

By De Rosset & Co., Commission Merchants and State Agents of the Carolina Fertilizer.
1,000 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 pounds Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.
The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

By Vick & Mebane, Commission Merchants and General Agents for Whann's Superphosphate, Star Phosphate and Bahama Soluble Guano.
One ton Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Bahama Soluble Guano for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by the use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

By Wooten, Richardson & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents for the Soluble Sea Island Guano.
One ton Soluble Sea Island Guano, for the largest yield of Cotton to the acre.
One ton Soluble Sea Island Guano for the largest yield of Corn to the acre.
The above Premiums are for crops produced by the use of Soluble Sea Island Guano alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said Premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.
Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their mode of application and culture.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO for washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO removes Stains from Marble Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND **SAPOLIO** a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND **SAPOLIO** as article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND **SAPOLIO** Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND **SAPOLIO** is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND **SAPOLIO** removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND **SAPOLIO** costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.
Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.
july 6 160-

The Most Popular Medicine Extant.

1840. OVER THIRTY YEARS. 1873
Since the Introduction of
Perry Davis'
PAIN - KILLER.

THE PAIN-KILLER Is equally applicable and efficacious to young or old.
THE PAIN-KILLER Is both an Internal and External remedy.
THE PAIN-KILLER Will cure Fever and Ague when other remedies have failed.
THE PAIN-KILLER Should be used at the first manifestations of Cold or Cough.
THE PAIN-KILLER Is the Great Family Medicine of the Age.
THE PAIN-KILLER Will Cure Painter's Colic.
THE PAIN-KILLER Is good for Scalds and Burns.
THE PAIN-KILLER Has the Verdict of the People in its favor.
THE PAIN-KILLER Gives Universal Satisfaction.
THE PAIN-KILLER Beware of *Imitations* and *Counterfeits.*
THE PAIN-KILLER Is almost a certain cure for CHOLERA, and has, without doubt, been more successful in curing this terrible disease than any other known remedy, or even the most eminent and skillful Physicians. In India, Africa and China, where this dreadful disease is even more or less prevalent, the PAIN KILLER is considered by the natives, as well as European residents in those climates, a SURE REMEDY.
THE PAIN-KILLER Each bottle is wrapped with full directions for use.
THE PAIN-KILLER Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines.
june 23 150-

LATE ARRIVALS.

650 BARRELS FLOUR,
10 bbls. Sugar,
50 bbls. Pork,
50 bags Coffee,
50 bags Shot,
100 boxes Soap,
100 boxes D. S. Sides,
15 hhds Smoked Sides,
50 cases Brandy Peaches,
50 cases Brandy Cherries,
100 tubs and kegs Lard,
25 doz. Brooms,
50 boxes Starch,
200 kegs Nails,
50 boxes ass't Cakes,
150 boxes Tobacco,
15 bbls and ½ bbls. Snuff,
125 pkgs. Rivets,
100 boxes Candy,
20 tierces and 50 bbls. Rice,
20 cases Tomatoes,
20 cases Fresh Peaches,
100 cases 1 and 2 lbs. Oysters,
300 reams Wrapping Paper,
125 M Paper Bags,
&c., &c., &c.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
july 20 171-

Full Line of
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
For sale low at
NEW HARDWARE STORE,
Corner Princess and Water Sts.
GILES & MURCHISON.
july 20 171-

Gilt Edge.
CHOICEST TABLE BUTTER.
We always keep the finest Table Butter brought to this market, selected from the finest Dairies in the country.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.
july 20 171

$.300,000
Missouri State Lottery.
Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class G, to be Drawn July 31, 1873.
5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of ... $50,000	500 prizes of ... $100
1 prize of ... 12,450	9 prizes of ... 1,000
1 prize of ... 10,000	9 prizes of ... 500
1 prize of ... 7,500	9 prizes of ... 300
4 prizes of ... 5,000	9 prizes of ... 250
4 prizes of ... 2,500	36 prizes of ... 200
20 prizes of ... 1,000	36 prizes of ... 150
20 prizes of ... 500	180 prizes of ... 100
40 prizes of ... 250	5,000 prizes of ... 10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.
Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.
The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.
We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1873.
Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2446. St. Louis, Mo
april 10 166-d&w-sod-Tues.Thurs.Sat

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
FOR SALE AT THE
JOURNAL OFFICE

NEVER
Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS
are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organ, sore throat, colds, croup, diptheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.
In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.
Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in *blue boxes.* Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggist's, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.
Don't be deceived by imitations.
Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
18 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for United States.
Send for circular 4w

$57.60 AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. 4w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul-Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Publishers, Phila. 4w

CHOLERA
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES
PREVENTED BY USING
BROMO-CHLORALUM,
The New Odorless and Non-Poisonous Powerful DEODORIZER & DISINFECTANT
Its daily use destroys all bad odors and poisonous emanations about your premises, and thereby prevents contagion and disease; contains no poison and has no odor of its own, and is always safe.
Dr. BROCKETT, a celebrated writer on Cholera and Yellow Fever, maintains that a few drops of BROMO-CHLORALUM in a tumbler of water drank daily, will prove a sure protection from these diseases. 4w
Prepared only by TILDEN & CO.,
Sold by all druggists. New York.

WORKING CLASS MALE OR FEMALE, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 173 Greenwich St., N. Y. june 28—154 4w

WATER WHEEL
NUMEROUS TESTS HAVE PROVED
N. F. Burnham's New Turbine
WATER WHEEL
To be the best ever Invented.
Pamphlet free. Address, York, Pa. 4w

Dyspepsia Dr. T. M. SHARP'S DYSPEPSIA PILL. Cured.
Dr. Sharp's Specific cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Vomiting of Food, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Heartburn, Low Spirits, &c. In thirty-five years never failing to cure the most obstinate cases. Sold by druggists generally. J. K. McIlhenny, N. E. corner Market and Front sts., wholesale and retail agent for Wilmington, N. C. Depot, 143 Eighth st., N. Y. Circulars mailed on application. 4w

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA.
This celebrated watering place is now open to receive guests. Those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, and Cutaneous Eruptive Diseases, Erysipelas, Tettar, Eczema, &c., Chronic Diarrhœa, and Dysentary, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Chronic Thrush, Dropsy and Piles, should lose no time in coming to this fountain of health to be healed. For the cure of many of the above diseases this water stands unrivalled among the Mineral Water of the United States.
4w JAS. A. FRAZIER, Prop'r.

AGENTS WANTED in every county for a new national book, "*Lives and Portraits of the Presidents,*" with 19 fine steel engravings. Send for descriptive circular. JOHNSON, WILSON & CO., 27 Beckman St., N. Y. 4w

JURUBEBA BLOOD PURIFIER
It is the most powerful cleanser, strengthener and remover of Glandular Obstructions known to *Materia Medica.*
It is specially adapted to constitutions "worn down" and debilitated by the warm weather of Spring and Summer, when the blood is not in active circulation, consequently gathering impurities from sluggishness and imperfect action of the secretive organs, and is manifested by Tumors, Eruptions, Blotches, Boils, Pustules, Scrofula, &c., &c.
When weary and languid from overwork, and dullness, drowsiness and inertia take the place of energy and vigor, the system needs a *Tonic* to build it up and help the Vital Forces to regain their recuperative power.
In the heat of Summer, frequently the *Liver* and *Spleen* do not properly perform their functions; the Uterine and Urinary Organs are inactive, producing weakness of the stomach and intestines and a predisposition to bilious derangement.
DR. WELLS'
EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA
is prepared directly from the SOUTH AMERICAN PLANT, and is perfectly peculiarly suited to all these difficulties; it will cleanse the *Vitiated Blood,* strengthen the *Life-Giving Powers,* and *Remove all Obstructions* from *Impaired and Enfeebled Organs.*
It should be freely taken, as Jurubeba is pronounced by medical writers the most efficient *Purifier, Tonic* and *Deobstruent* known in the whole range of medicinal plants. 4w
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt st., N. Y.,
Sold by Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States. Price One Dollar per Bottle. Send for Circular. 4w

DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.
The startling drawback on nearly all medicine agents has ever been that in their process of purgation and purification they have also debilitated the system. To obviate this difficulty physicians have long sought for an agent that would
PURGE, PURIFY & STRENGTHEN
At one and the same Time.
Their research has at last been rewarded by a discovery which fully realizes the fondest desires of the medical faculty, and which is justly regarded as the most important triumph that Pharmacy has ever achieved. This important desideratum is
Dr. Tutt's Vegetable Liver Pill.
Which purify the blood and remove all corrupt humors and unhealthy accumulations from the body, and yet produces no weakness or lassitude whatever, but on the contrary tones the stomach and invigorates the body during the progress of their operation. They unite the heretofore irreconcilable qualities of a STRENGTHENING PURGATIVE and a PURIFYING TONIC.
Dr. Tutt's Pills are the most active and searching medicine in existence. They at once attack the very root of diseases, and their action is so prompt that in an hour or two after they are taken the patient is aware of their good effects. They may be taken at any time without restraint of diet or occupation; they produce neither nausea, griping or debility, and as a family medicine they have no rival.
Price 25 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists
Principal office, 18 & 20 Pratt St., N. Y. 4w

Spirit Casks, Hoop Iron and Glue.
850 STANDARD CASKS,
25 Tons Hoop Iron,
175 Bbls. Glue. For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
july 17 169

Canton Ginger,
PRESERVED LIMES,
West India and American
Preserves of every kind.
CHAS D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.
July 20 181-

Schnapps, Brandy Peaches, &c.
300 CASES SCHNAPPS,
100 Cases Brandy Peaches,
50 " Brandy Cherries,
75 Bbls. Rye and Corn Whiskey,
25 " Brandy For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
july 17 189

GOLDSBORO'
FEMALE COLLEGE.
Rev. N. Z. Graves, A. M., Pres't.
THE FIRST SESSION of the Academic year of this Institution will commence the first Monday in August, and continue twenty weeks.
Board and English Tuition in College Department $95.00 per session.
References: B. G. Worth, Esq., Wilmington; A. J. Galloway, Goldsboro'; Drs. Miller and Kirby, Goldsboro'.
July 6 160-d2w&w6w

RALEIGH FEMALE SEMINARY
RALEIGH, N. C.
F. P. HOBGOOD, A. M., } Principals.
A. F. REED, A. M., }
DR. L. VONMEYERHOFF, of Vienna, Music Department.
The imposing new building, with its improved school apparatus and recently furnished musical outfit, will be opened on
SEPTEMBER 1st, 1873,
The Faculty has been largely increased. The Musical Department is in charge of Prof. Von Meyerhoff, a pupil of Rubinstein. The Professor is a brilliant performer, and has succeeded well as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music in this State.
Apply for catalogue.
July 4 25 w2m

I. B. GRAINGER ... President
C. M. STEDMAN ... Vice-President
S. D. WALLACE ... Cashier
ISAAC BATES ... Assistant Cashier

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.
Capital and Surplus $225,000
Authorized Capital $1,000,000

DIRECTORS:
D. R. MURCHISON, of Williams & Murchison
GEO. R. FRENCH, of Geo. R French & Son.
H. VOLLERS, of Adrian & Vollers.
J W HINSON, of Sprunt & Hinson.
C M STEDMAN, of Wright & Stedman.
JAMES A LEAK, of Wadesboro.
M WEDDELL, of Tarboro, N C.
E B BORDEN, of Goldsboro, N C.
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

Goldsboro' Branch.
E. B. BORDEN ... President
R. P. HOWELL ... Cashier
DIRECTORS
E B BORDEN, W T FAIRCLOTH, W F KORNEGAY, A J GALLOWAY, HERMAN WEILL.

Tarboro' Branch.
M. WEDDELL ... President
J. D. CUMMING ... Cashier
DIRECTORS:
JAMES M REDMOND, FRED PHILLIPS, W G LEWIS, MATHEW WEDDELL.
Issues Certificates of Deposit bearing interest.
Is authorized by Charter to receive on deposit moneys held in trust by Executors, Administrators, Guardians, &c., &c. &c.
Sells Checks at par on New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Columbia, Charleston, Richmond, Petersburg and all the cities and towns in North Carolina.
Buys and sells checks in sums to suit on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, &c.
Buys and sells Gold, Silver, Bank Bills, Bonds Stocks, &c., &c.
Strict attention given to the orders and requests of our country friends by mail or otherwise.
nov 20 [illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN
FOR SALE!
16,000 ACRES PINE LAND.
WELL TIMBERED, LYING ON THE ST. John's River, Florida, six miles above Palatka. The finest body of timber on the river in one body. Suitable for
MILLING OR TURPENTINE BUSINESS.
Any vessel that can cross the bar can be taken to the landing.
Will sell on reasonable terms. Address
C. F. STUBBS,
Care Groover, Stubbs & Co.,
Savannah, Ga.
july 25 29 W3m

OUR CUSTOMERS SAY
Our Shoes are
Just wide enough.
Our Shoes are
Just narrow enough.
Our Shoes are
Just short enough.
Our Shoes are
Just long enough.
Our Shoes are
Just low enough.
Our Shoes are
Just high enough.
Our Shoes are
Just fine enough.
Our Shoes are
Just pretty enough.
Our Shoes will
Ease your corns,
And increase your pleasure.
Everybody call and see our SHOES.
EVANS & VONGLAHN,
Princess St.
july 15 [illegible]

Choice Table Claret
AND RHINE WINE
at low figures,
Claret in Quarts and Pints.
CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.
7 North Front St.
july 20 [illegible]

OUR LIVING AND OUR DEAD: OR
Testimony from the Battle Fields
Under the above title I propose to publish first in newspaper, and subsequently in book form, a series of articles giving the war record of North Carolina from the election of Lincoln in Nov. 1860, to the close of the war between the States in May, 1865. My plan embraces three divisions:
1st. Account of each skirmish and battle on the soil, or upon the waters of North Carolina.
2d. Accounts of every battle fought during the war on the soil of any State, in which any of the troops of North Carolina took part especial care being taken to show what those troops did and suffered in each of those battles, and what glory and renown our officers and men fairly won.
3d. "A Southern Chart for all time." An explanation of the third division of the proposed plan will be submitted at a later day.
That I may successfully accomplish this arduous, but pleasing self-imposed work, I invoke the aid of all my brother soldiers, and ask them to furnish me material which can be arranged and digested so as to form a complete record of the heroic deeds of the sons of North Carolina upon the battle fields of the Confederacy; and especially do I ask all who can write to furnish me details of every battle in which they participated, and the part borne by their immediate commands.
The time may not have come to write this portion of North Carolina's History; but it has come to collect matter and arrange it for the use of the future historian. The living actors will soon pass away, and much valuable information, unless gathered now, will be lost forever. Hence, after waiting for several years for some one more competent to undertake the task, I have determined to devote the remaining years of my life to this labor of love for my native State, or in admiration for the gallant men who have shed imperishable glory upon her.
I prefer to give these accounts first in newspaper form, in order that omissions and errors, if any occur, may be pointed out, and corrected before the work shall pass into the more enduring form, which it will assume should it prove what I desire to make it, a valuable acquisition to the war record of the South.
Several of the prominent actors in the war have already promised their co-operation and the valuable aid of their pens to lessen my labors and to make the work complete, and I hope to enlist an army of valuable co-laborers in the good cause as did North Carolina enlist her sons to fight the battles of the "Lost Cause."
General officers from other States who commanded North Carolina troops are respectfully asked to give me all the information in their possession relative to the conduct and bearing of those troops.
In endeavoring to do justice to the soldiers of my native State, I certainly shall most carefully abstain from doing injustice to those from any other.
My brethren of the press will confer a favor by giving the whole, or such part of this Prospectus as they may deem proper, one or more insertions, calling attention thereto.
Address "Our Living and the Dead," Newbern, N. C.
The first number will be issued about the 10th of June. Subscription price $2 per year in advance.
STEPHEN D. POOL,
late Colonel 10th Regiment, N. C. S. T.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
Printed at the lowest possible rates at the
JOURNAL OFFICE

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
sept 13, 1872 35-wly

WE CLERGYMEN WERE CURED
of Chronic and Acute Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney, and Nervous Diseases, after years of suffering, by taking Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup—the scientific discovery of J. P. Fitler, M. D., a regular graduate physician, with whom we are personally acquainted, who has for 39 years treated these diseases exclusively with astonishing results. We believe it our christian duty, after deliberation, to conscientiously request sufferers to use it, especially persons in moderate circumstances who cannot afford to waste money and time on worthless mixtures. As clergymen we seriously feel the deep responsibility resting on us in publicly endorsing this medicine. But our knowledge and experience of its remarkable merit fully justifies our action. Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania, suffered sixteen years, became hopeless. Rev. Thos Murphy, D. D., Frankford, Philadelphia. Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey. Rev. J. S. Buchanan, Clarence, Iowa. Rev. G. G. Smith, Pittsford, New York. Rev. Jos. Beggs, Falls Church, Philadelphia. Other testimonials from Senators, Governors, Judges, Congressmen, Physicians, &c., forwarded gratis with pamphlet explaining these diseases. One thousand dollars will be presented to any medicine for same diseases showing equal merit under test, or that can produce one-fourth as many living cures. Any person sending by letter description of affliction will receive gratis a legally signed guarantee, naming the number of bottles to cure, agreeing to refund money upon sworn statement of its failure to cure. Afflicted invited to write to Dr. Fitler, Philadelphia. His valuable advice costs nothing.
GREEN & FLANNER,
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Wilmington, N. C. [jan 15—13-d&w

$72 Each Week.
Agents wanted everywhere. Business strictly legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
june 3 132-ly

VOCAL MUSIC.
THE FIFTH SESSION of our school for preparing teachers of Vocal Music, will begin the 2d of July, 1873, and continue eight weeks.
Terms: $75 IN ADVANCE.
Board, Washing, Lights and Text-books furnished. Lessons on Guitar, $10.
For further particulars address
E. H. & C. L. WILSON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.
june 13 22-1m

GIFT ENTERPRISE
The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!
$100,000 00
IN VALUABLE GIFTS
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
41st SEMI-ANNUAL
GIFT ENTERPRISE,
To be drawn Friday, July 4th, 1873.
ONE GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE,
$10,000 IN GOLD.
One Prize $5,000 in Silver.
Five Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN greenbacks!
Five Prizes $500 }
Ten Prizes $100 }
Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each!
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each!
Two Fine Toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $500 each!
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each!
1,500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches,* worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silver-ware, Jewelry, &c., &c.
Whole number Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.
Single Tickets $2; Six Tickets $10; Twelve Tickets $20; Twenty-five Tickets $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to
MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.
may 26 w1w

THE
Leavenworth, Lawrence
AND
Galveston Railroad Co.
OF KANSAS,
Having now received their Patents in full from the Government, place in market nearly
400,000 Acres of Magnificent Lands
granted in aid of their Road by the United States, a large portion of which has been
Reserved from Public Sale
Since 1854.
These lands are already traversed by two railroads, and the even sections having been settled for many years, numerous villages and railroad stations afford a ready market for farm products, and the advantages of churches, schools and stores. The Company offers its lands at moderate figures on long time, and at low rates of interest.
Salubrious Climate, Pure Water and Fertile Soil
render these lands the most desirable of any now offering in America.
Two trains daily leave Leavenworth, Lawrence and Kansas City, for all points on the
L. L. & G. R. R. LINE.
Land exploring tickets are placed on sale, and to parties purchasing lands the cost of same will be refunded. For further particulars, apply to
JOHN W. SCOTT, Land Com.,
Chanute, Kan., or
L. L. & G. R. R. CO.,
Lawrence, Kansas.
april 25 w4t

Davenport Female College,
LENOIR, N. C.
A SUMMER HOME IN THE HIGH LANDS.
The Fall Session opens June 30th.
Terms moderate; Fare good; Instruction thorough.
This prosperous and popular School offers advantages not to be had elsewhere.
Do not send your daughter to any other till you examine our Catalogue.
Address REV. W. M. ROBEY,
President.
april 25 w3m

The Copy Book Primer
—OR—
An easy way of learning to Read and Write,
—BY—
J. D. LOVE.
SECOND EDITION.
ON ACCOUNT of the exhaustion of the first large edition, the publisher has not been able to fill recent orders. The second edition is now ready. Price per single copy 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade.
All orders promptly attended to, at
J. D. LOVE'S Book Store,
Wilmington, N. C.
July 11 164-d&w2t

$1,000 in One Week.
To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,
JAMES FROST,
28 West 4th Street, New York.
de 6, 1872 47-wly